

Rosenberg Motion Being Heard Today

—See Page 3

Daily Worker

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19-Year Draft by March Seen; US Tries to Bar Cease-Fire Vote

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Drafting of 19-year-olds will start about two months after Dwight D. Eisenhower takes office as President, it was indicated today in a survey of state draft directors. The survey of the state draft boards, taken on the eve of Eisenhower's departure for his Korea trip, indicated the directors believed that they would be asking for 19-year-old youths in March or shortly afterward.

Many state officials cited the rate of volunteering and the number of Korea casualties as among the factors necessitating plans to reach down or below the 20-year age limit for filling draft schedules of about 48,000 a month.

State draft officials will report their findings to Selective Service chief Lewis B. Hershey this week when they hold their semi-annual conference to thresh out draft problems. Hershey will preside over the meetings, which start tomorrow.

OUTPUT OFF IN W. EUROPE, UP IN EAST, UN REPORTS

Economic activity continues to decline in the Marshall Plan countries of Western Europe, and it continues to increase at a high rate in the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe, according to a United Nations survey made public yesterday.

The survey, prepared by the UN Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva, also shows that east-west trade in Europe continues to drop. The UN says that this is caused by "political rather than

Fear that the Indian delegation to the United Nations might amend its position to accord with the Soviet and Chinese plan for a cease-fire in Korea kept Washington in a state of extreme uneasiness over the weekend.

A vote on the Indian resolution, which makes no mention of a cease-fire and agrees with the U.S. position on forcible detention of war prisoners, is scheduled today in the First (Political) Committee of the seventh General Assembly.

Over the weekend, since Indian delegate V. K. Krishna Menon insisted last Friday on postponing a vote till his delegation could consult with his government, U. S. delegates and delegates of U. S. satellite countries have sought to dissuade the Indians from changing their prisoner-of-war proposal to admit Vishinsky's amendment for cease-fire now.

The Indian delegation has asserted its government was communicating with Peking, which on Thursday declared its full acceptance of the Soviet Union resolution for an immediate cease-fire.

Meanwhile, the Indian and U.S. position has been further discredited by the report of the Internal Red Cross Committee that a total of 13,814 Korean and Chinese prisoners of war have died

(Continued on Page 8)



WINTHROP ALDRICH (above) chairman of the Chase National Bank, was named ambassador to Great Britain by Gen. Eisenhower yesterday. Aldrich headed a bankers' committee which raised \$1,500,000 for Eisenhower's election campaign.

See Open CIO Fight On New President

By GEORGE MORRIS

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 30.—Delegations of more than a score of the CIO's smaller unions, with a claimed per capita credit of 1,142,000 members, formed a convention caucus of Allan S. Haywood, the executive vice-president, for the post left vacant by Murray.

This group of unions, together with the steel and telephone (Continued on Page 6)

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'Worker' Fund Drive Needs To Double Present Rate

Nearly \$200 from Milwaukee, and smaller contributions from New York teamsters and garment workers, from groups in Minnesota, Denver, Dayton, O., Rochester, N. Y., and Montana kept our \$50,000 fund campaign going Friday. But we're in trouble, deep trouble.

We said last week we needed \$6,000 a week to complete our goal by the end of the year. Last week, we received only \$3,600.

Not only will it be impossible to reach that essential \$50,000 by the year's end at this rate, but it has already made it tough to meet necessary bills now.

We hope the lag was due to the holidays, and will be overcome this week!

Before we get to the group contributions, let's take our hats off to a single fur worker and two garment workers, who have plugged steadily away at collecting funds and have come up with plenty.

The fur worker came in with \$17 to bring his total thus far to \$200 collected in our campaign. He originally pledged \$150 by New Year. He upped it to \$200, and now makes it \$300.

The two garment workers came in with \$37, of which \$25 is to be credited to George Morris' column, another \$2 to Morris, and \$10 to Ahner Berry. This makes close to

\$300 they have brought in. They say the campaign is just beginning to roll among garment workers.

The \$192 from Milwaukee brings readers of Wisconsin close to the \$500 mark. Of this \$192, a hundred was contributed by a veteran of the first May Day parade, now over 80 years old. He does not have very much, but he dug into his meager savings because he feels we must have "our paper," writes the reader who sent us the money.

There was \$60 collected from

Received Friday

\$826.50

Total Thus Far

\$27,161.20

Still to Go

\$22,838.80

Send your contributions to: P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City, or bring them to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

civil rights supporters and \$32 a party given by a youth group.

The New York teamsters came through with \$37, which they want credited to George Morris' column; while from Columbia Falls, Montana, came \$20 collected from a group of readers in that state.

The Dayton, Ohio, Freedom of the Press Committee sent \$35, bringing it within \$10 of the \$100 goal it set itself. "We'll surely send the \$10 and more, and increase circulation, too," they write.

And then comes a challenge! "Don't see much coming in from Ohio," they say. "Suppose we challenge Cincinnati or Toledo to raise \$100, too." A check of records shows they're right. Less than \$500 has come thus far from all of Ohio. Suggest the challenge be to Cincinnati and Toledo.

One other Ohio group has been sending small amounts steadily. This is the group in Canton, which came through with another \$5 Friday.

SERVICES FOR ROBERT MINOR TODAY

Hundreds of messages from all over the nation poured in to Mrs. Lydia Gibson Minor, widow of "Fighting Bob" Minor, beloved Communist pioneer and leader, who died of a heart ailment in Ossining Hospital last Wednesday. Minor's body will lie in state today (Monday) beginning at 1 p.m. at St. Nicholas

The committee in charge asked that flowers be delivered to the St. Nicholas Arena no later than 11:30 a.m.

Minor died Wednesday night in Ossining Hospital, after a heart attack. He had been ill with a serious heart condition for the past five years, but continued to his last hour the tireless work as the champion of labor and the Negro people that had made his name known to millions. He was honored throughout the world, not only for his courageous leadership in mass struggles but for his powerful political drawings which opened up a new era in this art a generation ago.

IN HIS LAST moments of consciousness Minor struggled to speak of the need to fight harder to free the Smith Act victims and Steve Nelson. His last words to his wife, Lydia, at his bedside, were the names of Nelson and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

"Fighting Bob" as he was known to many thousands of workers was stricken early Tuesday morning in his home at Croton-on-Hudson. He was rushed to Ossining Hospital where he was under oxygen 24 hours.

DESPITE his long illness Minor (Continued on Page 6)

ROBERT MINOR

Arena, 66 St. and Broadway.
Funeral services will be held there at 5:30 p.m.

UAW, NAACP MOVE TO END DISCRIMINATION IN HIRING

DETROIT.—The fight against discriminatory hiring practices is getting hot in Michigan.

Both the UAW International and the NAACP are moving to win FEPC in 1953 on a statewide scale.

The UAW launched a 4-pronged attack on discrimination at the hiring gates in auto plants under UAW contract.

UAW President Walter Reuther asked Dwight R. G. Palmer, chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance, to call an immediate Detroit hearing to receive evidence

of discrimination.

- He instructed all UAW locals to take up all cases of discriminatory hiring on both civilian and "defense" work at the next regular meeting between the local plant management and the bargaining committee.

- In a letter to Governor Williams, Reuther urged that his inaugural message include recommendation of early passage of a state FEPC law.

- And in a letter to the Detroit Common Council he asked that the proposed municipal FEPC ordi-

nance be taken from the Corporation Counsel and be adopted immediately. He suggested that the Detroit Interracial Committee investigate discriminatory hiring practices and exert influence on employers to change them.

The NAACP of Michigan held a conference last Saturday, attended by representatives of NAACP branches throughout Michigan, of the Michigan AFL, the UAW International, the Michigan Committee for Civil Rights, and Bishop Barber of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The conference decided to call a mass mobilization in Lansing during the first week of the legislative session in January to insist that the Republican majority live up to its campaign oratory favoring FEPC.

Bishop Barber, elected temporary chairman of this mobilization, asserted that advocates of fair employment must not let themselves be diverted from their objective, because FEPC has a good chance of passing.

The campaign for FEPC was

undoubtedly spurred by the victory of the River Rouge referendum on Nov. 4, and then adoption by a 5-2 vote of an FEPC ordinance.

UAW locals are already collecting evidence of discriminatory hiring. DeSoto Local 227 held hearings where Negro women who had previously worked in the plant charged they were given the run-around when seeking reemployment. These hearings are expected to lead to action.

Jersey Unionist Tells Negro Labor Council's Aims

By GEORGE MORRIS

NEWARK, N.J.—THE MOST INTERESTING hours of several days I spent in Northern New Jersey were with Eddie Taylor, director of organization of the New Jersey Negro Labor Council, at the organization's headquarters, 3 Belmont Ave. It is when you get a picture of the activities of one of the regional affiliates of the NNLC that you really appreciate what this year-old organization has brought into the labor movement.

Taylor himself personifies the spirit of the NNLC. In fact he is the finest example of fighting Negro trade unionist. Himself a member of the United Steelworkers, formerly a president of one of its locals, and now the full-time leader of the NNLC here, Taylor strikes you especially by his quick wit and dynamism. He bubbles over with enthusiasm—not the rah-rah enthusiasm, but the real kind, based on down-to-earth realism.

When I spoke to him he had just returned from the Cleveland convention of the NNLC. He was hardly able to find the words to convey to me the powerful impression the Cleveland convention had upon his state's 52 delegates. Some of them had to be induced to go. Most went to a convention for the first time. Almost all were officially elected as delegates of their local unions, with the largest groups

from locals of the United Packinghouse Workers and Mine, Mill and Smelter. They all returned "rarin' to go" to put the NNLC program into action.

TAYLOR described how a Negro woman, a shop worker of Trenton, member of a church, was so moved by what she experienced in Cleveland that she said, "I'm going back to tell the folks in my church that this is it." And she plans to run for office in her union.

There were delegates who started out for Cleveland a bit influenced by the red-baiting attacks upon the NNLC and against Paul Robeson, who was on the convention's speakers' list. They returned boasting of how they shook the hands of "Paul" and took part in the work of the convention.

There were delegates from locals with large Negro membership that never heard of the NNLC and had hardly been connected with any activities outside their routine shop affairs. In one such case, of a local of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, a delegate was sent who happened to be also a minister of a church. The delegate had to leave the convention early to fly back in time to preach in his church Sunday. His sermon was on this amazing example of real brotherhood he discovered in Cleveland.

"I am sure we will reach our

(Continued on Page 4)

Jim Dolsen, 67, Today, One of 'Pittsburgh 6,' Has Been Victim of Six Political Trials

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 30.—No labor writer in America has been so persistently persecuted by the capitalists as James H. Dolsen, Worker correspondent, who celebrated his 67th birthday today.

Jim, a lean, dark-haired veteran of 40 years of struggles, is now in the midst of his sixth trial as a political prisoner.

The charges against Jim today are somewhat similar to those that his ancestors fled from when they landed in the Massachusetts Bay Colony three and a quarter centuries ago. Jim is charged under thought control Smith Act with "conspiring" to "advocate" ideas that the ruling class is against.

His co-defendants are Steve Nelson, who is serving 20 years from another thought control frameup; Bea Carethers, well-known Pittsburgh Negro workers' leader; William Albertson, Secretary of the Michigan Communist Party, and Irving Weissman, former CIO shipyard committeeman. The trial resumes tomorrow after 10 days recess.

Jim won some victories in the courtroom when he got enough help from the people outside. His record shows that he split juries twice, thus defeating the frameup gang, and he was once acquitted.

Jim's courtroom victories began in the San Francisco Bay district in California when he was arrested by J. Edgar Hoover's agents in the mass "Red Raids," of Jan. 2, 1920.

That was a time of terrible reaction. The Federal detention rooms were jammed with 8,000 or more working-class prisoners. Some men died from bad treatment and Jim was rushed to trial in Oakland two months later.

Jim was the first Secretary of the Communist Party of California. And the District Attorney thought

he'd have an easy time framing him on the usual false charge of "force" and "violence" propaganda, because Jim couldn't get any lawyer.

California attorneys then—like Pittsburgh attorneys today—were afraid to defend Communists.

But the District Attorney got a shock when Jim defended himself so brilliantly and boldly that the jury split six to six. And the jury finally declared a mistrial when an 86-year-old juror—an old covered-wagon day's veteran—was about to collapse.

A new prosecutor brought Jim to trial again in 1921—the next year. He was young Earl Warren, the present ambitious Republican Governor of California. But Jim split the jury again—the five women on the jury insisting on the innocence of the young man who had done nothing but express his ideas on Socialism and Peace.

Peace was a big issue in those days when the unpopular undeclared war against the young Russian workers' republic was breaking down. And Jim got a good deal of mass support through an active defense committee.

Prosecutor Warren finally dropped the charges of "criminal syndicalism" after the frameup failed.

Jim was finally railroaded to prison for nearly 18 months, however, in 1941. That was in Pittsburgh in 1941, when nearly 40

Communists were framed and sent to prison on election campaign charges.

The first frameup trial was a flop. Jim was charged with "contempt" by the House "Un-American Activities Committee," which President Roosevelt once called a "sordid affair." A committee process server had forcibly taken Jim to Washington to be questioned. Jim denounced the "kidnappers" when he was brought to trial in 1946 for refusing to answer the committee's questions. The Court directed his acquittal.

In 1950 Jim was indicted on Pennsylvania "Sedition" Act charges at the demands of the "Americans Battling Communism" society and the witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who had studied in Mussolini's law school at the University of Rome.

An eight-months' frameup trial followed in 1951. The trial was a farcical affair. Judge Musmanno testified he had purchased a copy of the Communist Manifesto and some other Marxist literature from Jim at a public Communist bookstore across the street from the County Courthouse. That was about all the "evidence" against him. Nevertheless Jim was convicted in August, 1951, with Andy Onda, a former steelworker. They have not been sentenced.

(Steve Nelson, who went on trial with them, was severed from the case after an auto accident, and later tried again and sentenced to 20 years.)

Jim and Onda was arrested by the FBI on Smith Act charges just before the "Sedition" case went to the jury. The arrest was timed to prejudice the jury.

Jim's sixth trial under the Smith Act started Nov. 5. It was interrupted by Judge Stewart's illness Nov. 20, but reopens tomorrow.



CP National Committee Mourns Bob Minor

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The National Committee of the Communist Party, in a statement issued Friday and signed by William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, expressed its sorrow at the death of Robert Minor. The statement follows:

The National Committee of the Communist Party expresses its profound sorrow at the death of Comrade Robert Minor. Known and revered by millions, Minor was an outstanding leader of the Party, a member of the National Committee for many years, a great and world-renowned political cartoonist, journalist, pamphleteer,

and above all a front line fighter for labor, democracy, for the Negro people, for peace and socialism.

The workingclass, the Negro people, the democratic and cultural forces of the United States and the entire world have suffered an irreparable loss in the passing of this stalwart figure, of this powerful and fearless mass leader.

The loss is particularly heavy at this time because, despite his critically ailing heart, Fighting Bob worked relentlessly day in and day out, for the defense of those on trial under the Smith Act, against the savage persecution of the heroic Steve Nelson, and for the free-

dom of Gene Dennis, Benjamin Davis Jr., and the other courageous imprisoned and convicted Communist leaders.

Bob died as he had lived, selflessly giving his last breath for the cause of liberty.

• A DESCENDANT of an old Virginia family; himself a robust and hearty Texan, Comrade Minor had deep roots in the American people, in its democratic traditions and history which he cherished.

He was a working man—a sign painter and a carpenter, and he belonged to the Carpenters' Union in 1902-1905; he was a Socialist from 1910 and a deep and passionate Communist after 1920. He was a man

of many talents, an intellectual who not only knew what had to be done, but did it. He was a mass fighter who thought in terms of millions of people and brought to all his work a tremendous energy, scope and breadth. He inevitably therefore made enduring contributions in the major fields of his activity.

Even before World War I, when he worked in various newspapers, he was world famous as America's foremost political cartoonist. Later he gave of his great talents to Masses, Liberator, Worker Monthly and Daily Worker. His gifted work will live forever. His drawings for the Daily Worker in the early 1920's against capitalism,

particularly against Big Business, open shop slavery, for the organization of the unorganized, for recognition of the Soviet Union, for a Labor Party and independent political action, for Negro rights, are landmarks, unforgettable blows struck for the advance of labor and the people.

As editor of the left-wing cultural-political magazine, the Liberator, in 1920-1922, and later than his work in the Party, he helped along with others, to lay the foundations for a Marxist, democratic people's cultural movement in our country.

Minor will always be remembered for his outstanding defense (Continued on Page 4)

Ted Tinsley Says

THE FEATHER BRAIN

William Feather, president of the William Feather Co., has written a little booklet called *Ten Points of Interest* which is distributed by Marquardt & Co., Inc., paper makers. Feather's ten points are directed at wage and salary workers.

He begins by stating: "Your employer is in business to make a profit. Unless he makes a profit he can't stay in business. Keep this uppermost in your mind at all times."

Now you must do that. Remember: keep this uppermost in your mind. If you are getting married, and the preacher asks, "Do you take this woman to have and to hold?" you must answer, "My employer is in business to make a profit." Then, and only then, is your marriage legal.

"Your wages are paid," continues Feather, "not by your employer, but by his customers. Your employer simply stands between you and the customers."

This has some truth in it. When workers buy the product they help pay your wages. Then when you go out and buy a product, you pay somebody else's wages. Your employer stands in the middle and swipes part of the cash as it changes hands.

But if the employer stands between you and the customer, why don't you get rid of this stumbling block?

"Of course," writes Feather, who agrees that a worker sells his labor time, "you sell only part of your time to your employer. The rest of the day is yours to do with as you please."

That is damn nice of Mr. Feather. It shows how wonderful employers of labor are. Sometimes they let you do just as you feel like. Why, if you want to jump in a plane and go to Paris for the week-end, go ahead, my boy! If you want to see a Broadway show at six-sixty a seat, go do it, lad. Your time's your own!

By the time he gets to his Point Nine, Mr. Feather has forgotten that he is talking about men and women. Now he addresses himself to horses, and he writes, "One horse can pull more than a team of horses that refuse to work together." You are advised to leave your team, which may be the Horse Union, Local Six, and pull a double load. And if you are a good horse you will get your hay at the end of the week. "You can help him (your employer) by putting your shoulder to the wheel and helping to take the load over the bumps." Before, the horse was pulling. Now the horse is pushing. How can the horse push and pull at the same time? But you must get the load over the bumps. It would be a good deal easier if your employer weren't sitting on top of the load.

And don't forget—the only thing that stands between the customer and the horse is the employer!

Feather finally reaches Point Ten in which he advises you to "get it clearly in your mind that your employer is not the only one who makes a profit out of your work. You get a profit yourself—and your profit is the larger."

I think it's unfair that you should get a larger profit than your employer. I think you should see him first thing in the morning, and swap profits.

Thanks to the following for their contributions in the name of this column—and sorry the acknowledgements are late: Anon., \$15; R. A., N. Y., \$15; E. B., B'dyn., \$150; N. X. K., Indiana, \$5; M. S., N. Y., \$10; A. N. Y., \$5; F. N. Y., \$10; Friend in Jersey, \$30; Three New Yorkers, \$40; Eight New Yorkers, \$23; A Friend in B'klyn., \$10; and from the Bronx, \$5; M. A. N. Y., \$2; A Friend in Queens, \$5; From Garment Workers, \$15; A New Yorker, \$6; From Queens, \$5; A. G., \$5; E. P. L., \$6; Kew Gardens, \$5; A Friend in B'dyn., \$5. Keep it coming!

Alumnus Hits Ban on Chaplin, Eisenstein

A letter from an alumnus of the University of Tennessee to the Knoxville (Tenn.) News-Sentinel raps the cancellation by university authorities of a projected campus film program, featuring the works of Chaplin and Eisenstein (Soviet film director).

The letter writer asks:

"Why is it we fear so much that which we cannot or refuse to understand?"

He goes on to say:

"A quarter of a century ago our section rose to a certain prominence or notoriety when we refused to permit the science of biology, with its theory of evolution, to be taught in our public schools. Bruno, the Italian philosopher, you will recall, was put to death by the officials of Christendom 400 years ago for having the effrontery to insist that the earth was not flat, with four angels posted at each of its corners, as was depicted in the Book of Revelation, but was round like a bowling ball. Those once questionable theories of biology and astronomy are now quite respectable.

"It is also a present fact that well over three-fourths of the world is operating under some system of economic or religious reality different from our own.

"We can play the ostrich, if we wish, and wrap our head in the Confederate flag or bury it in the Sawdust Trail, but the fact remains. It should constitute a challenge to each of us to learn as much about these competing forms of politics and religion as possible, to widen our educational horizon, to understand the world is immense and people are different.

"Charlie Chaplin is recognized by people whose business it is to know art (just as it is the business of many Tennesseans to know cattle, tobacco, machinery, law, military tactics, or the technique of salvation) as the most important actor of his generation, unique, inimitable, democratic, tragic as well as comic . . .

"Are we, in our ignorance and pride going to . . . turn our backs on Dostoevsky and Moussorgsky, Tolstoy and Tchaikowsky, because they were Russians? . . . If tomorrow a Russian or Chinese should discover a preventive for polio or cancer, would we refuse to permit our children to take advantage of such a serum? . . .

"As a citizen and freeholder of the State of Tennessee, and as an alumnus of University of Tennessee, I insist that my children be exposed to the deepest learning and truest art of the ages and this includes the cinematic arts as well as the athletic and culinary without regard to the racial, economic, political or sexual characteristics of the athlete or artist in question."

—JAMES STOKELY.

Chinese peasants to date, helped by countless performances of this play in China.

The old Chinese theater, an institution which helped to preserve the feudal past against the Chinese Revolution, has emerged with its inimitable pantomime and its skills augmented, into a new force for progress. Yao Hua, the critic, said of this play originally produced in 1945 in Yan'an, that it has been considered a "landmark in China's theatrical history."

Viennese audiences at the people's Scala Theater gave it wrapt attention and a great standing ovation, during which there were many curtain calls and a colorful exchange of flowers between members of the troupe and the audience. They were visibly affected by the unfolding of historic events; by the picture of culture of far-away peoples maturing, as it were, at their very fireside.

They were seeing that the struggles of ordinary peoples for a liberated and therefore a peaceful world, cross all boundaries. New China's success give counsel and courage to the tasks of the peoples of Austria and of Western Europe.

—J. SHMONI.

on the scoreboard

by Lester Rodney

Where's This One, Times?????

THE NEW YORK "TIMES" not so long ago came up with a gleeful story about some Soviet magazine's remarks on baseball. (As exposed by Joe Clark, our Moscow correspondent, and never corrected by the Times, the story maliciously twisted the Soviet article to make it appear that the Russians had said there was "murder" and "mayhem" on the ballfield.)

Now to come up with an article like that, someone working for the Times would really have to sniff through Soviet publications like a bloodhound, wouldn't they.

It is reasonable, therefore, to assume that the "Times" must have seen the latest issue of the magazine "Soviet Sport." In this magazine is listed the sports prospects for the year 1953, a sort of sports calendar of big and little events in 83 different sports from inter-state meets down to village contests.

The story of people's participation in sports has been a remarkable one for 25 years in the world's first socialist land. From nothing at all in the way of sports, the Soviet Union quickly built the most varied and far-reaching sports programs known to modern history. There was merely a one-sided glimpse of this remarkable development at the Helsinki Olympics—enough to feel the irresistible fresh air of true mass participation and future champions without number . . .

Now the realized goal set forth in the magazine Soviet Sport seems to be nothing less than the full all-year availability of sports to each and every young person in the whole vast land—through enough fields, stadiums, equipment, teaching, training and organization.

In addition to the tens of millions of young people involved in the expanding program, the magazine reports that "the All Union sports program is planned in a way which will give the opportunity to participate in sports contests . . . to adult sportsmen and older individuals."

This would all make for interesting reading for our own sports-minded people—especially since it gives the unmistakable picture of a land and a people with eyes, brains, hearts and muscles bent to the ways of peace . . . a land which HAS to hate the very thoughts of war.

This story you don't find on page one, or page 56, of the Times.

What's the matter, Times, lost your translator?

Odds and Ends

NOW COMES the All Southeastern Conference team. The first team includes guard John Michaels of Tennessee, end Steve Meilinger of Kentucky and back Andy Kozar of Tennessee—from Pennsylvania.

Quite an exhibition last week at the U. Maryland. Prexy Curley Byrd, one of the nation's most successful importers of Pennsylvania gridders, was put out about a couple of defeats catching up to the football team after a season and three quarters of undefeated glory. Speaking at the Touchdown Club in Washington, Byrd let go with some caustic remarks which could easily be regarded as a gentle hint to his coach to lose no more—or else. Hearing about it, Coach Jim Tatum made one of the most courageous and forthright statements in the character-building history of college football:

"If Dr. Byrd thinks I did a poor job," said Tatum, "I guess he's 100 percent right."

MAKING MUCH BETTER reading on the football-college president front was the advice tendered publicly by Chicago U.'s former head, Robert Hutchins. He suggested that the heads of the big football foundries trade in their teams for racing stables. "The jockeys," he said, "could wear the school colors and the horses wouldn't have to pass the entrance examinations."

Chided by a Congressman on the fact that Chicago lost to Michigan 81-0 before giving up the game, Hutchins replied, "That's right, we had the only un-salaried team in the area."

The purely commercial attempt to graft a pro football game, Chicago Bears vs. "Dallas", onto the city of Akron, hoping for a big Thanksgiving Day gate, was a flop. Three thousand turned out for the game. That same morning, 15,000 came out to the same field for a game between two Akron high schools. Lower prices undoubtedly had SOMETHING to do with these interesting figures, but mostly it showed that the sport fans of Akron, like those of anywhere else, are much more interested in good logical competition by teams with roots and traditions in their own town than in the purely mechanical aspects of caliber of play.

I don't think two out of town pro teams would have overflowed Brooklyn College Field—even at the lower prices—Thursday morning as did the Lafayette-Erasmus high school finale. By the way, this Lafayette team could really put Bensonhurst into competition with Pennsylvania in the grid-exporting business. Any college that grabs the likes of quarterback Mel Lieberman, fullback Ralph Fusana, end Al Goldstein and all the rest of the regulars, is going to do its football future a lot of good. This team, which walloped Erasmus 35-7 to conclude a remarkable record, could be as good a high school club as ever hit the New York gridiron.

THANKS TO I.G. for \$25 for the fund drive, and young Eddie R., who writes he enjoyed his first Knickerbocker game very much especially because they had Clifton on their side, for \$1.

CORRECTION: An unfortunate error in Friday's column resulted in a message addressed to World Telegram columnist Frederick Othman reading in part . . . you are willing to sign and consign to the totalitarian blacklist . . . It should have read "you are willing to SIGN . . . Sorry."

China Backs Soviet Plan, Says It Would Stop Korea War Now

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The government of People's China gave "full endorsement" Friday to the Soviet proposal in the UN for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, and reiterated that only the forcible retention of prisoners by the U.S. government is preventing an armistice. China's stand came in a statement by Premier Chou En-lai, broadcast by the New China News Agency.

Chou declared:

"The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China considers that the resolution submitted on Nov. 10 and the Amendment proposed on Nov. 24 by the delegation of the Soviet Union are the only reasonable way of immediately putting an end to the Korean War and peacefully settling the Korean question, and therefore authorizes me to give full endorsement to the resolution of the delegation of the Soviet Union."

Chou said during the 16 months of armistice negotiations at Panmunjom the Chinese and Koreans have observed international conventions, adhered to humanitarian principles and unceasingly worked for a truce "on a fair and reasonable basis."

He charged the United States government with "seeking huge profits" by tearing up international agreements, violating the humanitarian principles and attempting to prolong and expand the war by trying to sabotage the peace talks.

As result of what he called the "supreme patience and unrelenting efforts" by the Koreans and Chinese, Chou said, the draft armistice agreement has been agreed upon and the only question remaining is the repatriation of prisoners.

He said forcible retention of prisoners by the U.S. government is an obstacle of the achievements of an armistice in Korea, thus seriously threatening peace in the Far East and in the world.

"This is what the peoples of Korea and China cannot tolerate," he said. "This is also what the peoples throughout the world cannot tolerate. The U.S. government must bear full responsibility for the grave international tension caused by the failure to achieve peace in Korea."

The Chinese premier and foreign minister gave "full endorsement" to the Soviet proposal to achieve an armistice first and settle the prisoner question later. Under the Soviet proposal the POW question would be settled by a commission with the following members: The United States, USSR, Britain, France, China, India, Turkey, Canada, North Korea and South Korea.

He asked that after cession of hostilities "the question of repatriating all prisoners of war should be fulfilled in accordance with the principle of the Geneva Convention."



DRESSMAKERS

OF LOCAL 22, I.I.G.W.U.

are invited to attend

RANK AND FILE ELECTION MEETING

Wednesday, December 3 - 6 P.M.

CAPITOL HOTEL (Oak Room)

5th AVENUE and 51st STREET

Ann. Presid. Committee, Dressmakers Local 22, Local 22

NAACP URGES UN DELEGATES HEAR AFRICANS' TESTIMONY

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The U.S. delegation to the United Nations was urged last week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to "do its utmost to obtain an opportunity" for native Africans "to give oral evidence on apartheid legislation and other discriminatory policies in the Union of South African question."

"It is unnecessary for us to remind you that the present struggle in South Africa is of far greater than domestic concern."

The National Council on Freedom from Censorship, of which the NAACP is a member, last week directed an inquiry to the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization as to whether UNESCO has investigated the denial of admission of books and other publications by American Negroes to the Union of South Africa.

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UN

(Continued from Page 1)
in U.S. prison camps since the outbreak of the war.

The committee report did not break down the cause of death, but a majority of these fatalities are known to have resulted from the use of force, torture and starvation in efforts to prevent the prisoners from demanding their right to repatriation.

The figure of 13,814 also gave support to Soviet Foreign Minister A. Y. Vishinsky's argument that the Indian proposals promise that no force will be used in the reclassification of war prisoners is an empty abstraction, since force has already been used and is now being used to influence the prisoners. According to Vishinsky, the prisoners would come to the proposed reclassification point with their morale already destroyed and their minds already made up.

Today's report by the International Committee of the Red Cross also coincided with an editorial in Pravda, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which charged that 1,400 Korean and Chinese prisoners of war had been used as guinea pigs by the U.S.

Output

(Continued from Page 1)
lower rate. In France, for the first time since the war, there was a fall between the first and second quarter of the year.

While wages in West Europe were generally kept frozen, food prices have increased.

While employment was up in the war industries, in textiles and other consumer goods industries the number of jobless increased. Unemployment rose especially in Austria, Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands.

The relation between the fall in Western Europe economic activity and the Washington-dictated decline in east-west trade, is seen in the fact that trade between Western Europe and six Eastern European countries continued to drop in 1951 to about 85 percent of 1949, the highest post-war year.

for testing atomic weapons.

Pravda also declared that "in May this year new types of flame throwers were tried out on prisoners in Camp No. 27," and that "800 prisoners who wanted to be repatriated were burned alive."

Food Prices Go Down for Farmers, Up for Consumers

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

WASHINGTON.—The farmers are getting less for their products, and the people are paying more for the same products in the stores. That's what the latest figures from the Office of Price Stabilization on Friday amounted to. What they didn't say was that the extra profits are going to the food trusts.

An increase was reported in the average retail food price, and a two percent skid in farm market prices. It was the third month in a row that farm prices have declined.

The Agriculture Department said the farm "parity" ratio—an official measure of prices paid by farmers compared to what they receive—now stands at 99. It was the first time the index has been below 100 since June, 1950.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said retail food prices rose one-tenth of one percent between Oct. 27 and Nov. 15, due primarily to

increases in prices of fresh fruits and vegetables and poultry.

The Bureau's retail food price index stood at 232.4, based on 1935-39 levels. This is 14.4 percent above the pre-Korean War level.

Prices farmers received for beef cattle dropped from \$22 per 100 pounds in October to \$21.30 this month. A year ago, farmers were getting \$27.50 per 100 pounds.

Some government price officials admit that the drop in cattle prices has not been reflected at the butcher shop.

The Office of Price Stabilization is considering suspension of beef retail prices, but has held up a final decision pending a review of the situation by DiSalle.

Simultaneously, the Office of Price Stabilization said officials are considering a proposal to suspend all price controls except those on defense-related materials within 90 days. The proposal also would call for suspension of wage curbs.

Stoolie Paul Crouch Forced at Hawaii Trial to Admit He Lied

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

HONOLULU.—Professional informer Paul Crouch lost his haughtiness and cultivated grin at a tense moment in the Hawaii Smith Act trial when the word "impeachment" sliced through the charged courtroom and as Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein closed in and shot sharp questions that began: "Do you remember this?"

Shouted Crouch, half standing up in his witness stand, leaning far forward and over the railing and shaking his finger at Gladstein:

"Mr. Gladstein . . . Now Mr. Gladstein . . . Mr. . . I was not under oath before the election board!"

Chief Government Prosecutor John C. Walsh shouted his objection to Gladstein's questions. He argued the defense counsel cannot test the credibility of the witness by "impeachment."

Walsh told the court that what Crouch said in a previous case was another matter, and that this was not the Hazel Wolf deportation case in Seattle where Crouch had testified in 1949 but the Smith Act case in Hawaii.

Gladstein met this argument,

saying that impeachment is the extreme test of credibility of a witness. Walsh, who by his argument had implied that Crouch had lied under oath, sat down.

The sharp exchange came shortly before court adjourned for the week when Gladstein forced open a door to a line of questions on a day Prosecutor Walsh objected 75 times and was sustained by Federal Judge John Wiig almost every time.

"Had you ever testified falsely?" Gladstein queried Crouch.

Walsh objected again and Judge Wiig repeated, "Sustained."

Here Gladstein, who had been convicted for contempt of court in the first Foley Square Smith Act trial for vigorous defense of his clients and over whose head now hangs a Hawaii federal judge's disbarment proceeding took strong exception to the ruling and argued sharply that this question is permissible.

Judge Wiig reversed his ruling.

"Have you ever testified falsely?" Gladstein pursued Crouch.

"No," Crouch shouted in high-pitched voice, tightly grasping the rail.

"Well, did you ever testify with the intention of deceiving somebody, by not saying what you meant?" Gladstein asked.

"No, sir," Crouch shouted.

"Did you ever testify under oath

to the general effect that the Communist Party of the United States does not teach or advocate the forcible or violent overthrow of the government? Yes or no."

"No. Not to my knowledge or recollection."

Gladstein had before him the certified court record which contained proceedings of the Hazel Wolf deportation case.

There Crouch had testified about his appearance before a Tennessee election board to get on the ballot as a Senate candidate of the Communist Party.

Did Atty. John Coughlan ask Crouch, Gladstein queried him, reading from the court record:

"And at that time and place you testified as follows, did you not, that the program of the Communist Party with respect to use of force and violence is that we Communists do not and never did hold to a program of forcible establishment of socialism against the will of the people?"

"I can't recall Mr. Coughlan's exact words. I can neither affirm nor deny," Crouch replied.

FADING MEMORY

Then the man with a remarkable memory, who had for days recited what he claims to have told the general staff of the Red Army in 1927-28 in Moscow, of seeing top secret documents in the Red Army

headquarters pertaining to future war with the U.S. and of how he charged on the Russian steppes with the Red Army cavalry, told Gladstein:

"I can't even remember the language read to me just now."

"In Seattle," Gladstein told Crouch, "You testified you were under oath at Nashville."

Crouch squirmed, and replied that he may have been but not during his whole speech to the board."

"Were you trying to deceive the election board in 1940?"

"Yes," said Crouch, in his effort, he said, to fool a "capitalist body into false conceptions."

"Oh, you did testify with intent to deceive!"

"Yes," said Crouch.

Gladstein abruptly dropped the matter, saying he would pursue this matter further, after the arrival of the Seattle transcript.

What's On?

Coming

MRS. CHARLOTTE RAMB speaks on "Germany and the Fight for Peace," at Tupper Hall, Sunday, 7 p.m., Dec. 1. Tickets at door \$1.25; in advance \$1 from the German-American, 120 W. 16 St., New York City. Phone 6-4776.

YOU'LL BE SURPRISED. Mrs. Davis don't make reservations now for a "Gala New Year's Celebration" at Camp Mervin, Call or write, Camp Mervin, Mervin, N. J. Telephone 8-2126.

Rosenberg Motion Being Heard Today

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Daily Worker

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19-Year Draft by March Seen; US Tries to Bar Cease-Fire Vote

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Drafting of 19-year-olds will start about two months after Dwight D. Eisenhower takes office as President, it was indicated today in a survey of state draft directors. The survey of the state draft boards, taken on the eve of Eisenhower's departure for his Korea trip, indicated the directors believed that they would be asking for 19-year-old youths in March or shortly afterward.

Many state officials cited the rate of volunteering and the number of Korea casualties as among the factors necessitating plans to reach down or below the 20-year age limit for filling draft schedules of about 48,000 a month.

State draft officials will report their findings to Selective Service chief Lewis B. Hershey this week when they hold their semi-annual conference to thresh out draft problems. Hershey will preside over the meetings, which start tomorrow.

Economic activity continues to decline in the Marshall Plan countries of Western Europe, and it continues to increase at a high rate in the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe, according to a United Nations survey made public yesterday.

The survey, prepared by the UN Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva, also shows that east-west trade in Europe continues to drop. The UN says that this is caused by "political rather than

Fear that the Indian delegation to the United Nations might amend its position to accord with the Soviet and Chinese plan for a cease-fire in Korea kept Washington in a state of extreme uneasiness over the weekend.

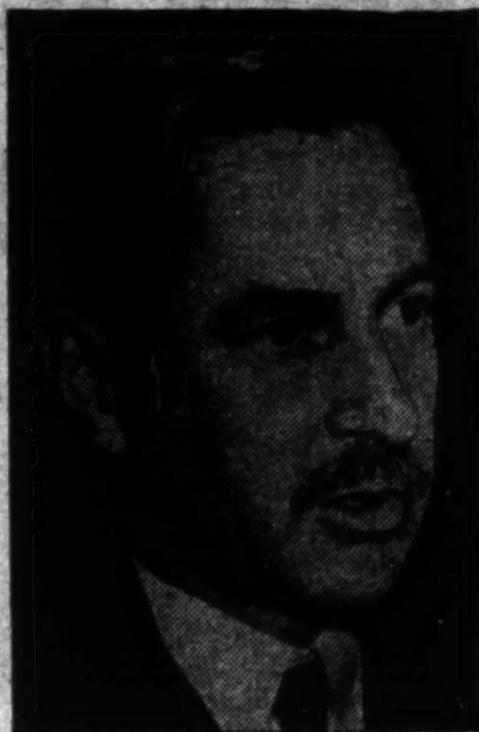
A vote on the Indian resolution, which makes no mention of a cease-fire and agrees with the U.S. position on forcible detention of war prisoners, is scheduled today in the First (Political) Committee of the seventh General Assembly.

Over the weekend, since Indian delegate V. K. Krishna Menon insisted last Friday on postponing a vote till his delegation could consult with his government, U.S. delegates and delegations of U.S. satellite countries have sought to dissuade the Indians from changing their prisoner-of-war proposal to admit Vishinsky's amendment for cease-fire now.

The Indian delegation has asserted its government was communicating with Peking, which on Thursday declared its full acceptance of the Soviet Union resolution for an immediate cease-fire.

Meanwhile, the Indian and U.S. position has been further discredited by the report of the Internal Red Cross Committee that a total of 13,814 Korean and Chinese prisoners of war have died

(Continued on Page 8)



WINTON R. CHURCHILL (above) chairman of the Chase National Bank, was named ambassador to Great Britain by Gen. Eisenhower yesterday. Aldrich headed a bankers' committee which raised \$1,500,000 for Eisenhower's election campaign.

See Open CIO Fight On New President

By GEORGE MORRIS

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 30.—Delegations of more than a score of the CIO's smaller unions, with a claimed per capita credit of 1,142,000 members, formed a convention caucus of Allan S. Haywood, the executive vice-president, for the post left vacant by Murray.

This group of unions, together with the steel and telephone

(Continued on Page 6)

Economic activity in most of Western Europe, according to the UN, was lower in the second quarter of 1952 than in the corresponding period a year ago. Even Western Germany and France, which were exceptions, "were affected by the recession." In Western Germany expansion has been at a

(Continued on Page 8)

'Worker' Fund Drive Needs To Double Present Rate

Nearly \$200 from Milwaukee, and smaller contributions from New York teamsters and garment workers, from groups in Minnesota, Denver, Dayton, O., Rochester, N. Y., and Montana kept our \$50,000 fund campaign going Friday. But we're in trouble, deep trouble.

We said last week we needed \$6,000 a week to complete our goal by the end of the year. Last week, we received only \$3,600.

Not only will it be impossible to reach that essential \$50,000 by the year's end at this rate, but it has already made it tough to meet necessary bills now.

We hope the lag was due to the holiday, and will be overcome this week!

Before we get to the group contributions, let's take our hats off to a single fur worker and two garment workers, who have plugged steadily away at collecting funds and have come up with plenty.

The fur worker came in with \$17 to bring his total thus far to \$200 collected in our campaign. He originally pledged \$150 by New Years. He upped it to \$200, and now makes it \$300.

The two garment workers came in with \$37, of which \$25 is to be credited to George Morris column, another \$2 to Morris, and \$10 to Abner Berry. This makes close to

\$300 they have brought in. They say the campaign is just beginning to roll among garment workers.

The \$192 from Milwaukee brings readers of Wisconsin close to the \$500 mark. Of this \$192, a hundred was contributed by a veteran of the first May Day parade, now over 80 years old. He does not have very much, but he dug into his meager savings because he feels we must have our paper," writes the reader who sent us the money.

There was \$60 collected from

Received Friday

\$826.50

Total Thus Far

\$27,161.20

Still to Go

\$22,838.80

Send your contributions to: P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City, or bring them to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

civil rights supporters and \$32 a party given by a youth group.

The New York teamsters came through with \$37, which the want credited to George Morris column; while from Columbia Falls, Montana, came \$20 collected from a group of readers in that state.

The Dayton, Ohio, Freedom of the Press Committee sent \$35, bringing it within \$10 of the \$100 goal it set itself. "We'll surely send the \$10 and more, and increase circulation, too," they write.

And then comes a challenge! "Don't see much coming in from Ohio," they say. "Suppose we challenge Cincinnati or Toledo to raise \$100, too." A check of records shows they're right. Less than \$300 has come thus far from all of Ohio. Suggest the challenge be to Cincinnati and Toledo.

One other Ohio group has been sending small amounts steadily. This is the group in Canton, which came through with another \$5 Friday.

Hundreds of messages from all over the nation poured in to Mrs. Lydia Gibson Minor, widow of "Fighting Bob" Minor, beloved Communist pioneer and leader, who died of a heart ailment in Ossining Hospital last Wednesday. Minor's body will lie in state today (Monday) beginning at 1 p.m. at St. Nicholas

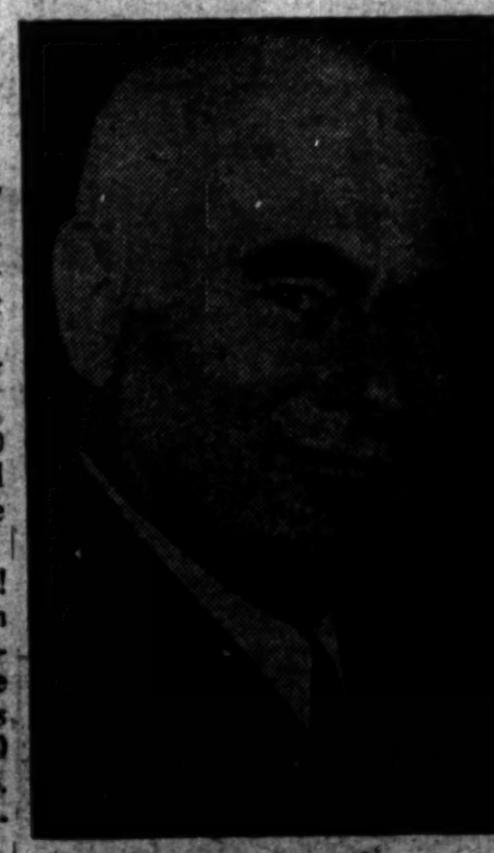
The committee in charge asked that flowers be delivered to the St. Nicholas Arena no later than 11:30 a.m.

Minor died Wednesday night in Ossining Hospital, after a heart attack. He had been ill with a serious heart condition for the past five years, but continued to his last hour the tireless work as the champion of labor and the Negro people that had made his name known to millions. He was honored throughout the world, not only for his courageous leadership in mass struggles but for his powerful political drawings which opened up a new era in this art a generation ago.

IN HIS LAST moments of consciousness Minor struggled to speak of the need to fight harder to free the Smith Act victims and Steve Nelson. His last words to his wife, Lydia, at his bedside, were the names of Nelson and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

"Fighting Bob" as he was known to many thousands of workers was stricken early Tuesday morning in his home at Croton-on-Hudson. He was rushed to Ossining Hospital where he was under oxygen 24 hours.

DESPITE his long illness Minor (Continued on Page 6)



ROBERT MINOR

Arena, 66 St. and Broadway. Funeral services will be held there at 5:30 p.m.

UAW, NAACP MOVE TO END DISCRIMINATION IN HIRING

DETROIT.—The fight against discriminatory hiring practices is getting hot in Michigan.

Both the UAW International and the NAACP are moving to win FEPC in 1953 on a statewide scale.

The UAW launched a 4-pronged attack on discrimination at the hiring gates in auto plants under UAW contract.

UAW President Walter Reuther asked Dwight R. G. Palmer, chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance, to call an immediate Detroit hearing to receive evidence

of discrimination.

* He instructed all UAW locals to take up all cases of discriminatory hiring on both civilian and "defense" work at the next regular meeting between the local plant management and the bargaining committee.

* In a letter to Governor Williams, Reuther urged that his inaugural message include recommendation of early passage of a state FEPC law.

* And in a letter to the Detroit Common Council he asked that the proposed municipal FEPC ordi-

nance be taken from the Corporation Counsel and be adopted immediately. He suggested that the Detroit Interacial Committee investigate discriminatory hiring practices and exert influence on employers to change them.

The NAACP of Michigan held a conference last Saturday, attended by representatives of NAACP branches throughout Michigan, of the Michigan AFL, the UAW International, the Michigan Committee for Civil Rights, and Bishop Barber of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The conference decided to call a mass mobilization in Lansing during the first week of the legislative session in January to insist that the Republican majority live up to its campaign oratory favoring FEPC.

Bishop Barber, elected temporary chairman of this mobilization, asserted that advocates of fair employment must not let themselves be diverted from their objective, because FEPC has a good chance of passing.

The campaign for FEPC was

undoubtedly spurred by the victory of the River Rouge referendum on Nov. 4, and then adoption by the Pontiac City Commission by a 5-2 vote of an FEPC ordinance.

UAW locals are already collecting evidence of discriminatory hiring. DeSoto Local 227 held hearings where Negro women who had previously worked in the plant charged they were given the run-around when seeking reemployment. These hearings are expected to lead to action.

Jersey Unionist Tells Negro Labor Council's Aims

By GEORGE MORRIS

NEWARK, N. J.

THE MOST INTERESTING hours of several days I spent in Northern New Jersey were with Eddie Taylor, director of organization of the New Jersey Negro Labor Council, at the organization's headquarters, 3 Belmont Ave. It is when you get a picture of the activities of one of the regional affiliates of the NNLC that you really appreciate what this year-old organization has brought into the labor movement.

Taylor himself personifies the spirit of the NNLC. In fact he is the finest example of fighting Negro trade unionist. Himself a member of the United Steelworkers, formerly a president of one of its locals, and now the full-time leader of the NNLC here, Taylor strikes you especially by his quick wit and dynamism. He bubbles over with enthusiasm—not the rah-rah enthusiasm, but the real kind, based on down to earth realism.

When I spoke to him he had just returned from the Cleveland convention of the NNLC. He was hardly able to find the words to convey to me the powerful impression the Cleveland convention had upon his state's 52 delegates. Some of them had to be induced to go. Most went to a convention for the first time. Almost all were officially elected as delegates of their local unions, with the largest groups

from locals of the United Packinghouse Workers and Mine, Mill and Smelter. They all returned "rarin' to go" to put the NNLC program into action.

TAYLOR described how a Negro woman, a shop worker of Trenton, member of a church, was so moved by what she experienced in Cleveland that she said, "I'm going back to tell the folks in my church that this is it." And she plans to run for office in her union.

There were delegates who started out for Cleveland a bit influenced by the red-baiting attacks upon the NNLC and against Paul Robeson, who was on the convention's speakers' list. They returned boasting of how they shook the hands of "Paul" and took part in the work of the convention.

There were delegates from locals with large Negro membership that never heard of the NNLC and had hardly been connected with any activities outside their routine shop affairs. In one such case, of a local of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, a delegate was sent who happened to be also a minister of a church. The delegate had to leave the convention early to fly back in time to preach in his church Sunday. His sermon was on this amazing example of real brotherhood he discovered in Cleveland.

"I am sure we will reach our

(Continued on Page 4)

Jim Dolsen, 67, Today, One of 'Pittsburgh 6,' Has Been Victim of Six Political Trials

By ART SHIELDS *

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 30.—No labor writer in America has been so persistently persecuted by the capitalists as James H. Dolsen, Worker correspondent, who celebrated his 67th birthday today.

Jim, a lean, dark-haired veteran of 40 years of struggles, is now in the midst of his sixth trial as a political prisoner.

The charges against Jim today are somewhat similar to those that his ancestors fled from when they landed in the Massachusetts Bay Colony three and a quarter centuries ago. Jim is charged under thought control Smith Act with "conspiring" to "advocate" ideas that the ruling class is against.

His co-defendants are Steve Nelson, who is serving 20 years from another thought control frameup; Ben Carethers, well-known Pittsburgh Negro workers' leader; William Albertson, Secretary of the Michigan Communist Party, and Irving Weissman, former CIO shipyard committeeman. The trial resumes tomorrow after 10 days recess.

Jim won some victories in the courtroom when he got enough help from the people outside. His record shows that he split juries twice, thus defeating the frameup gang, and he was once acquitted.

Jim's courtroom victories began in the San Francisco Bay district in California when he was arrested by J. Edgar Hoover's agents in the mass "Red Raids," of Jan. 2, 1920!

That was a time of terrible reaction. The Federal detention rooms were jammed with 6,000 or more workingclass prisoners. Some men died from bad treatment and Jim was rushed to trial in Oakland two months later.

Jim was the first Secretary of the Communist Party of California. And the District Attorney thought

he'd have an easy time framing him on the usual false charge of "force" and "violence" propaganda, because Jim couldn't get any lawyer.

California attorneys then—like Pittsburgh attorneys today—were afraid to defend Communists.

But the District Attorney got a shock when Jim defended himself so brilliantly and boldly that the jury split six to six. And the jury finally declared a mistrial when an 86-year-old juror—an old covered-wagon days' veteran—was about to collapse.

A new prosecutor brought Jim to trial again in 1921—the next year. He was young Earl Warren, the present ambitious Republican Governor of California. But Jim split the jury again—the five women on the jury insisting on the innocence of the young man who had done nothing but express his ideas on Socialism and Peace.

Peace was a big issue in those days when the unpopular undeclared war against the young Russian workers' republic was breaking down. And Jim got a good deal of mass support through an active defense committee.

Prosecutor Warren finally dropped the charges of "criminal syndicalism" after the frameup failed.

Jim was finally railroaded to prison for nearly 18 months, however, in 1941. That was in Pittsburgh in 1941, when nearly 40

Communists were framed and sent to prison on election campaign charges.

The next frameup trial was a flop. Jim was charged with "contempt" by the House "Un-American Activities Committee," which President Roosevelt once called a "sordid affair. A committee process server had forcibly taken Jim to Washington to be questioned. Jim denounced the "kidnappers" when he was brought to trial in 1946 for refusing to answer the committee's questions. The Court directed his acquittal.

In 1950 Jim was indicted on Pennsylvania "Sedition" Act charges at the demands of the "Americans Battling Communism" society and the witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who had studied in Mussolini's law school at the University of Rome.

An eight-months' frameup trial followed in 1951. The trial was a farcical affair. Judge Musmanno testified he had purchased a copy of the Communist Manifesto and some other Marxist literature from Jim at a public Communist bookstore across the street from the County Courthouse. That was about all the "evidence" against him. Nevertheless Jim was convicted in August, 1951, with Andy Onda, a former steelworker. They have not been sentenced.

(Steve Nelson, who went on trial with them, was severed from the case after an auto accident, and later tried again and sentenced to 20 years.)

Jim and Onda was arrested by the FBI on Smith Act charges just before the "Sedition" case went to the jury. The arrest was timed to prejudice the jury.

Jim's sixth trial under the Smith Act started Nov. 5. It was interrupted by Judge Stewart's illness Nov. 20, but reopens tomorrow.



CP National Committee Mourns Bob Minor

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The National Committee of the Communist Party, in a statement issued Friday and signed by William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettie Perry, expressed its sorrow at the death of Robert Minor. The statement follows:

The National Committee of the Communist Party expresses its profound sorrow at the death of Comrade Robert Minor. Known and revered by millions, Minor was an outstanding leader of the Party, a member of the National Committee for many years, a great and world-renowned political cartoonist, journalist, pamphleteer,

and above all a front line fighter for labor, democracy, for the Negro people, for peace and socialism.

The workingclass, the Negro people, the democratic and cultural forces of the United States and the entire world have suffered an irreparable loss in the passing of this stalwart figure, of this powerful and fearless mass leader.

The loss is particularly heavy at this time because, despite his critically failing heart, Fighting Bob worked relentlessly day in and day out, for the defense of the Party, for the defense of those on trial under the Smith Act, against the savage persecution of the heroic Steve Nelson, and for the free-

dom of Gene Dennis, Benjamin Davis Jr., and the other courageous imprisoned and convicted Communist leaders.

Bob died as he had lived, selflessly giving his last breath for the cause of liberty.

A DESCENDANT of an old Virginia family, himself a robust and hearty Texan, Comrade Minor had deep roots in the American people, in its democratic traditions and history which he cherished.

He was a working man—a sign painter and a carpenter, and he belonged to the Carpenters' Union in 1902-1905; he was a Socialist from 1910 and a deep and passionate Communist after 1920. He was a man

of many talents, an intellectual who not only knew what had to be done, but did it. He was a mass fighter who thought in terms of millions of people and brought to all his work a tremendous energy, scope and breadth. He inevitably therefore made enduring contributions in the major fields of his activity.

Even before World War I, when he worked in various newspapers, he was world famous as America's foremost political cartoonist. Later he gave of his great talents to Masses, Liberator, Worker Monthly and Daily Worker. His gifted work will live forever. His drawings for the Daily Worker in the early 1930's against capitalism,

particularly against Big Business, open shop slavery, for the organization of the unorganized, for recognition of the Soviet Union, for a Labor Party and independent political action, for Negro rights, are landmarks, unforgettable blows struck for the advance of labor and the people.

As editor of the left-wing cultural political magazine, the Liberator, in 1920-1922, and later thru his work in the Party, he helped along with others, to lay the foundations for a Marxist, democratic people's cultural movement in our country.

Minor will always be remembered for his outstanding defense (Continued on Page 4)

Africa Rally Hears DuBois Hit Warmakers

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the outstanding Negro scholar and fighter for African freedom, charged in a speech prepared for delivery at Rockland Palace yesterday that the "ruthless desire for private gain" through exploiting the African people was the main cause of war today.

Dr. DuBois hit at those who "think Communism is the chief cause and threat of war," and pointed out that "more than 200 wars of the 19th century" had been fought "before the USSR was born." The 83-year-old Negro elder statesman who has devoted all his adult life to the freedom fight of the Negro and African people emphasized that the subjugation of the African peoples coincided with the betrayal of the Negro people in the United States following the Civil War. Both events, he said, were the result of "Anglo-Saxon imperialism." Cecil Rhodes, the British empire-builder in Africa, Dr. DuBois charged, sought to carry out a Hitler-like program to give Britain control of Africa from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo. And he outlined the hundreds of thousands of lies and the rivers of blood spent in Rhodes' imperialist adventures.

Viewing the present development in Africa and elsewhere Dr. DuBois predicted: "the world will never again submit to Anglo-Saxon rule." The hands-off Africa meeting was sponsored by the United Citizen's Committee for Solidarity with South African Resistance.

Paul Robeson also addressed the meeting, but had not yet spoken when this edition went to press.

Other speakers were Daniel Benjamin, of the Railroad and Food Workers Union; Louis Bumham, editor of the newspaper Freedom; and the Rev. Edward McGowan.



DR. DUBOIS

ASK \$40 XMAS BONUS FOR BRIGGS, FORD AUTO WORKERS

By William Allan

DETROIT, Nov. 30.—Two top CIO Auto Workers Union leaders, Emil Mazey, International secretary-treasurer and Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 800 have called for a Christmas bonus of \$40 to be paid to the auto workers by the profit-swollen corporations.

The demand comes at the time that over one million auto workers received a 40 cents a week wage cut as a result of their wages being tied to a government-rigged cost of living index which claims "cost of living dropped."

For every drop of 1.14 percent in cost of living, wages can be cut one penny per hour.

The announcement of the penny

wage cut came almost simultaneously with the reports showing skyhigh profits for General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler.

The Big Three profits are: GM for the first nine months of 1952, \$37,000,000; Chrysler \$58,000,000. Ford reported to the Massachusetts State Tax Commission that their assets were \$1,584,172,000. Ford also admits to making \$115,000,000 profits after taxes in 1951.

Mazey and Stellato spoke for Briggs and Ford workers. Mazey heads the negotiators in Briggs where 38,000 workers come under UAW contracts. Stellato speaks for the 57,000 workers in Ford's Rouge plant.

This \$40 Xmas bonus does not have the approval of the Wage Stabilization Board.

With Mazey raising the demand with the Briggs Mfg Co., this means the move has the official sanction of the International Executive Board of UAW. His request will undoubtedly be followed by similar requests in General Motors, Chrysler and many other companies.

AUTO UNION MEETS WITH FORD TUES. ON CONTRACT CHANGES

DETROIT, Nov. 30.—Negotiators of the CIO Auto Workers Union will meet with the Ford Motor Co. Dec. 2 to hear the company's answer to the union's demand for economic readjustments in the five-year contract, to meet skyrocketing cost of living.

The UAW has presented to Ford, General Motors, Chrysler, Briggs, Packard, companies the following demands:

That 21 cents of the 26 cents

gotten from escalator raises since 1950 be made part of the base pay rates; that one cent be added to the annual four cents productivity raise and that the pension be raised.

More than one million auto workers are covered by the five-year contracts. The corporations in off-the-record comments have said "no changes until 1955." The union points out that in GM 17 supplementary changes have been made since 1950.

"Christmas is Amnesty Time"—with this slogan the National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims launched its holiday season amnesty drive at a city-wide conference last week at the Hotel Brevoort.

The conference was opened by Dr. Edward E. Barsky, chairman of the Amnesty Committee and himself a former political prisoner, who termed the Smith Act "the most terrific assault on our Constitutional liberties" in American history. He reminded the 75 delegates, representing trade unions, community groups and fraternal organizations, that the original Smith Act victims, the 11 Communist leaders, have been in prison or political refugees for 18 months, and emphasized that "we can nullify the Smith Act by a successful campaign amnesty."

The Rev. Richard Morford, also a former political prisoner, stressed the need to begin immediately to get the message of amnesty to the American people. Materials now available from the committee to carry on this work include a special Christmas greeting card to President Truman, calling upon him to grant amnesty to the leaders of the Communist Party, "in accord with the American tradition of Christmas amnesty for political prisoners."

There is also a New Year's greeting card with picture of Eugene V. Debs, famous Socialist leader amnestied by President Harding during the 1921 Christmas season, which can be used to raise funds for the work of the committee.

Judge Ryan Hears New Rosenberg Motion Today

An application for a new hearing to reverse the death verdict against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg will be heard by Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan today (Monday) at 2 p.m. in the Federal Court House at Foley Square. The show cause order was switched to Judge Ryan after Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman on Friday asked to be relieved of acting on the motion. Judge Kaufman had sentenced the Rosenbergs to death on framed-up "A - Bomb" espionage charges.

In his affidavit for the Rosenbergs, defense counsel Emanuel H. Bloch charged Kaufman with "personal hostility toward us" and said that Kaufman had shown prejudice when he told the defendants at the time of sentencing, "I consider your crime worse than murder."

The date for the legal murder of the anti-Soviet hysteria frame-up victims has been scheduled for Jan. 12 in the death house at Sing Sing.

The world-wide clemency appeal

to President Truman, in the meantime, continued to mount.

Haaretz, conservative influential newspaper in Tel Aviv, joined the international cry against the monstrous and unprecedented sentence, in a long article published on Nov. 14. The paper pleaded with Truman to extend clemency and expressed "certain doubts about the conduct of the trial."

The Israeli newspaper said the

trial was held in "an atmosphere of hysteria."

A resolution adopted by the executive boards of Locals 61, 64, 80, 85, 150 and 165, representing 6,500 members of the Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, called upon the President to "halt the execution of this unbelievable sentence" and extend "immediate clemency" for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The resolution to Truman said: "This cruel and inhuman action must be prevented. Already thousands of religious and cultural figures from all over the world have spoken out against the execution of this monstrous sentence. We add our voices to the demand for executive clemency for the Rosenbergs. Never before in the history of our country has such a penalty been exacted in peace-time, even for the crime with which the Rosenbergs are charged."

'The Worker' Gets Coast-to-Coast Radio Boost

The Worker received a coast-to-coast boost yesterday (Sun) when Bill Costello, Columbia Broadcasting System Washington newscaster, said that the only authoritative text of Joseph Stalin's recent article could be found in the Nov. 9 issue of The Worker.

Costello said that he had received many requests for the text of the article since he first commented on it a few weeks ago. Research revealed that the Central Intelligence Agency had put out a resume for government bodies and that the Digest of Current Soviet News, also put out excerpts, he said. However, Costello went on, the only complete and accurately translated text was to be found in The Worker Nov. 9.

THE DAILY WORKER presents JOHN PITTMAN

Foreign Editor
and a panel of Daily Worker writers: Abner W. Berry, Rob F. Hall and Bernard Burton.

in the second discussion of Stalin's article on the economic problems of socialism.

Subject: "The Law of Maximum Profits and the Economic Outlook for the U. S."

Friday, Dec. 5, at 8:30 p.m.

at YUGOSLAV HALL
405 W. 41 St.

Admission 50 Cents

CHRISTMAS AMNESTY DRIVE LAUNCHED

The committee also has available traditional holiday greeting cards, with an amnesty theme, at 20 for \$1.

Mrs. May Williamson, wife of John Williamson, labor secretary of the Communist Party now serving a five-year sentence under the Smith Act, explained the positive effect an amnesty campaign would have on the lives of those in prison even before the final goal of amnesty is attained. She emphasized that broad amnesty campaign could force the Administration to grant them equal rights with other prisoners, and recognition of their status as political prisoners.

Materials for use in the Christmas amnesty campaign, as well as further information, are available from the Committee, Room 643, 799 Broadway, New York 3.

Letters from Readers

The Dinner To Al Lannon

Editor Daily Worker: New York
The Banquet honoring Al Lannon last week at the Yugoslav Hall was an enthusiastic and successful affair politically, culturally, as well as in the "cuisine" department.

Due no doubt to "deadline" pressure, however, the "Daily" failed to list or mention most of the trade unionists and progressives who attended or sent greetings. Among the speakers, for instance, was Bill Wallace, Secretary of District 4 of the U. E., who brought the greetings of his union and of Bill Sentner, recent Smith Act victim and U. E. officer who was unable to be present.

Irv Dvorin, Port Agent of the Marine Cooks and Stewards, also spoke, as did Peter Arneutis of the Greek Maritime Union. Messages and greetings were read from Ferdinand Smith, Assistant Secretary for the World Federation of Trade Unions, who is in the West Indies; James Healy, National Secretary of the Australian Seamen's Union; David Jenkins, head National Secretary of the Australian Seamen's Union; David Jenkins, head of the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee.

Spokesmen of rank and file seamen and longshoremen in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk and New York brought greetings or sent messages.

The affair as a whole, prepared as it was at the time of the election on a non-catered basis and with volunteer help, would have been impossible without the unstinting, collective work of a large number of people whose names could not be listed here, but to whom we wish to extend the thanks and appreciation of our Committee and of the Smith Act defendants whose fights will be aided through the funds raised at the banquet.

The banquet was a fitting tribute to an outstanding and hard-fighting working-leader, and it was also given a timely answer to the Wall Street warmongers who hoped for fear and defeatism in the ranks of progressive following the elections but were disappointed.

R. J., Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon

'Liberated' Seoul

Editor Daily Worker: New York
In a recent column Lester Rodney commented upon the N. Y. Times variety of "culture" as shown by that newspaper's article on "Seoul's Youth" in its magazine section of Nov. 9. Rodney pointed to the article's boasting that American songs and dances were being foisted upon the Korean people, and to its unabashed references to the prevalence of black-market trading.

More terrible admissions were made in this article that require mention, I think, if the article itself is to be discussed. Thus, the article reports that in Seoul, which has been unbombed for the past 12 months, "each month at least 100 Koreans are found dead of starvation in the streets." Further, it continues: "Each month prostitution increases until it is now estimated that between 50,000 and 100,000 women supplement family incomes by prostitution." This, in a city of 800,000 men, women and children!

Finally, one additional "cultural" note: "It is not uncommon for parents to rent out daughters to brothels for months at a time."

Hail the Liberators!
HERBERT APTHEKER

World of Labor

by George Morris

The Spirit of the Negro Labor Council

(Continued from Page 2)
goal of 1,000 members in the state and councils in several more counties," Taylor said.

The N. J. NNLC will get behind the national campaign to break through the discriminatory employment policies at Sears and Roebuck branches and of the airlines. But he said there are a number of special objectives being set for New Jersey's NNLC branches. One is the Kruger Brewing Co. plant located in the heart of Newark's Negro residential area.

"Of some 1,500 employees," said Taylor, "there are no Negro workers on production. They have one Negro salesman and some Negro women as models for ads and I believe one Negro woman to clean up the office. That's about the picture in the other breweries."

The NNLC has moved to bring Sears on charges before the state's anti-discrimination body. Negro applicants at the Trenton branch were turned down several times with the "we're-not-hiring" statement—in one case a day before the papers carried a big help wanted ad by the company.

SUCH EXAMPLES of concrete struggle for jobs in fields never open to Negro workers are establishing the NNLC in the eyes of the Negro people as the most effective organization in the field.

Taylor described how the

council's fight for white collar jobs for Negroes in the Blue Cross Hospitalization Plan offices here resulted in a victory and the employment already of 27 Negro women typists and office employees of the 450 employed by the institution. When the company agreed to change its policy, the NNLC called up a number of secretarial schools that were graduating Negro women. They were immediately directed to the jobs.

When the campaign opened, many Negro unionists were amazed to learn that no Negro office workers were employed by Blue Cross. They threatened to begin a campaign for cancellation of policies by unions and Negro people.

Another example was the fight at the Old Gold plant by Hudson County NNLC where an AFL union has the contract. Forty Negro workers in a Jim Crow department who did the most menial work were fired when the company had their particular work done elsewhere.

"We insisted that the workers of this Jim Crow department be absorbed in the other departments of the plant before any new workers are hired. The company finally agreed to integrate them."

This was something new for The AFL's Tobacco Workers because that union has traditionally tolerated a Jim Crow hiring and promotion pattern.

TO DESCRIBE how Negro workers are catching the spirit of the NNLC, Taylor told me

several stories. Here's one of them:

A Negro youth, who didn't appear to have the slightest interest in the NNLC, often came to council meetings to wait for his girl friend who was interested. For several such evenings, while he waited for her to take her home, he appeared just bored, although he couldn't help hearing the discussions because he waited in the same room.

One day the youth spoke up and said, "I am not a member here but may I say something?" Upon being welcomed to join the discussion he said that in his shop, which is under a United Automobile Workers, CIO, contract, there is a great deal of hiring of women, going on, but no Negro women are hired.

After some exchange of opinion, the council members advised him to get a copy of the contract and bring it in. Next week he brought the UAW contract and sure thing there was an FEPC clause in it.

The youth now became really interested. Would it be all right with the council, he asked, if he'd go back to his shop and show the clause to his Negro fellow workers and organize them Negroes in the plant who'd like to raise the issue in the union? He thought there were many their wives or friends to get a job. He was given encouragement to go ahead.

This Negro youth, who didn't appear to be interested much, did arouse and mobilize his fellow workers. The matter was brought before the UAW local's officials and caused a furor. The president of the local was so furious that he even threatened to resign if the issue is taken before the union rather than the fight.

The issue was brought before the local's meeting. No one resigned and there are Negro women already working in that plant.

"You see," said Taylor as he concluded the story. "It's the guys who don't think they know very much who most often do such big things."

MINOR

(Continued from Page 2)
of democracy, by his fight in Spain against fascism in 1936-1938, and by his lifetime's work as champion of labor defense, of the defense of the Negro people and the foreign-born against the mounting assaults of reaction since World War I. He was directly associated with the most important cases of his time.

IN 1917, he left his highly paid job on a newspaper and plunged into the successful fight to save the life of Tom Mooney, militant union leader in San Francisco, framed by the monopolists and warmongers of the time. He helped the Sacco-Vanzetti fight. He was in the forefront of the campaign to free the Scottsboro Boys initiated by the International Labor Defense.

Together with Ben Davis, Jr., he fought successfully to free Angelo Herndon; he aided the Gastonia textile leaders and the Gallup, New Mexico, striking workers, as a result of which he was kidnapped, beaten and left to die in the desert. In recent years he worked for the Smith Act victims, realizing that the Smith Act trials are a fascist-like weapon to break the back of the labor and progressive movement. Bob Minor was a fighter for the unemployed, and was arrested and imprisoned with William Z. Foster, Israel Amter, and others for participation in the historic New York unemployed demonstration of March 6, 1930.

Born in the South, he revolted against the bitter oppression of the Negro people. He was an irreconcilable foe of racist bigotry and a determined and uncompromising fighter for full social, economic and political equality for the Negro people. He was extremely sensitive at all times to this question. He was among the first to point out the great contributions of the Negro people to America. He was one of the first in the Party to see the necessity of a special approach to the Negro struggle, to recognize it as one of national oppression in the South and of an oppressed national minority in the North. He worked conscientiously to bring forward Negro leaders and did yeoman work to develop the movement in the South, thru the establishment of the Southern Worker, and in the development of an anti-lynch movement.

★
MINOR was a staunch fighter for peace. As a journalist in Europe in 1919, he was imprisoned by American military authorities because he appealed to the French and other European workers to oppose the imperialistic intervention against the new-born Soviet Republic.

Along with John Reed and Lincoln Steffens and other long-visioned Americans, he was among the first to visit the new socialist land and to bring the truth of its aims and struggles to the American people in the face of a vicious campaign of lies and hysteria. A proud internationalist he worked resolutely for American-Soviet trade, cooperation

(Continued on Page 5)

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

U.S. Churchmen Resent Acheson's Vienna Blast

THE STATE DEPART-

MENT'S recent blast at the coming Dec. 12 Congress of the Peoples for Peace in Vienna is being interpreted by a growing number of church and religious leaders in the United States as an attempt to intimidate them.

According to the U. S. sponsoring committee of the Vienna Congress, many churchmen are writing letters, expressing their anger at what they regard in a new attempt by the Truman Administration to suppress the peace sentiment in the country.

That Acheson's blast would provoke such a reaction was in the cards, I believe. In using the McCarthy-McCarran tactic of calling the Vienna Congress "Communist-dominated," and thus by inference accusing everyone in our country desiring to attend it as a "Communist," Acheson quite unintentionally pays tribute to the role of the Communists in the world struggle for peace. But he also exposes the Truman Administration's frenzied fear of an interchange of opinions with peace forces of other countries, and its implacable hostility to the peace forces of our own country.

Most of those who attend the conference will be representatives of religious and church organizations, trade unions, scientific and cultural organizations, and similar groups. Many representatives of right-wing, even anti-Communist political parties and organizations will be present.

Certainly, Acheson must be aware of the fact that 40 Italian deputies and senators of Liberal, Social-Democrat, Republican, Christian Democrat and Independent parties wrote to Professor Joliot-Curie their concern that the World Council of Peace, sponsoring the Vienna Congress, should not impose its viewpoint on the conference, and listed six conditions under which their participation could only be assured. And that Joliot-Curie, replying to this group, declared all their conditions were fully acceptable, as "the regular rules followed by us in our work for Peace."

Acheson knows very well that the great majority of people working for peace in our country are organized in the churches, fraternal organizations, women's organizations and the trade unions. These are the

Congress of the Peoples," said Joliot-Curie, "is to bring together all who sincerely desire Peace in order to avoid a new and terrible conflict... All those who, living under different systems and having different ideologies, think that peaceful coexistence of different systems is possible, and that all difference between nations can be settled by negotiation, can freely express themselves at the tribune of the Congress of the Peoples."

Knowing all of this, Acheson's blast at the Vienna Congress and his threat to void the right to travel by refusing passports amount to a great deal more than the same old State Department anti-Communist propaganda.

Acheson's attack on people of conservative and middle-of-the-road leanings who want to do something about peace is actually an attack on the democratic right of the majority of the American people to speak and act independently for the democratic aim of peace. It can have an effect Acheson did not foresee—the effect of moving such sections of the population into great struggle to exercise this right for this democratic aim, a right and an aim established in our Constitution and our adherence to the United Nations Charter.

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WHO WAS CAUGHT AT PRAGUE?

RARELY HAS THIS COUNTRY been treated to such a heavy dose of lies—calculated, deliberate lies—as we are now getting about the Prague trials and the death sentence pronounced on Slansky and his fellow-spies.

The Prague trials have been broadcast to all of Europe, every single word. But the reports we have been getting in the press have only the remotest resemblance to what the actual trials have been, and what they have revealed. To conceal from the American public—especially the Jewish public here—what has really been uncovered, the press has resorted to the most shameless falsehoods and suppressions of fact.

WHAT HAS BEEN actually uncovered in these trials? A nest of paid spies, planted in some cases many years back, in some cases during the war years or immediately after. The Hitler Gestapo recruited some of these spies in the concentration camps; others were in the service of the British and Washington intelligence services. It is known that the U. S. Army officials seized the Gestapo files in the closing months of the war. Here they found a treasure trove of agents ready to their hands. And they sure used them! Does anyone think that the secret \$100,000,000 fund passed by Congress last year for secret work in the "Soviet satellites and the Soviet Union" is not being spent for the kind of crimes uncovered at Prague?

It is wholly clear that the "liberation" of Czechoslovakia—that is, its restoration to capitalism by force and violence organized from the outside—was one of the major events plotted in the hush-hush circles in Washington and London. Now this miserable plot to re-enslave the Czech people to the dictates of Western capitalism and the warmakers has been finished off for good.

HOW CAN THE plotters in Washington and London confess to their crimes before the world when they are caught in this way? They dare not. So they have invented the crude and enormous lie that it was for "being Zionists" that the Slansky traitors are being hanged, that the People's Democracy of Czechoslovakia is going "anti-Semitic," that the Soviet Union wants "to woo the Arabs" and is therefore encouraging "anti-Semitism."

THE TRUTH is exactly the opposite. The truth is that a gang of political agents plotting a crime against Czech democracy was caught.

The truth is that certain top circles in the state of State of Israel were low enough to betray the interests of that new state by using its officials as a cover-up for the espionage of the worst anti-Semites and reactionaries in the USA, headed by John Foster Dulles and his brother Allen, a notorious intelligence operator. Certain Zionist officials have used their theory—which offers the racist idea that all Jewish people must return to Israel since they cannot work in equality with non-Jewish peoples who are, according to this theory, inherently anti-Semitic—as a cloak for political crimes against the new people's governments of Eastern Europe.

Certain top Israel circles have eagerly recruited themselves as "a reliable bastion for Western democracy"—that is, as hirelings of the Pentagon, the State Department and the U.S. military intelligence. In so doing, they have struck a blow at the Jewish people of Israel, at the new state of Israel, at progressive people everywhere, not least against the Jewish community in the United States.

THE VATICAN'S SECRET service cried out in pain that the arrest of Cardinal Mindszenty as an under-cover political agent working with the Nazis was "an anti-religious, anti-Catholic" move by the Hungarian government. But thoughtful people realized what Mindszenty was doing.

The same was true in the case of Cardinal Stepinac caught in Yugoslavia working with the Gestapo.

Now we find that certain Zionist leaders have lent themselves in the same way as a link between Washington espionage and the Slansky nest of agents in Prague. Now they too cry out their hypocrisies about "anti-Semitism" in a vain effort to hide their destructive deeds.

It is no crime to hold Zionist beliefs in Czechoslovakia, though Zionism is reactionary whether it be in the U.S.A. or in Prague. But it is a crime to use the banner of Zionism as a cover under which to plan the destruction of the people's industry, and the betrayal of the people's democracy to its worst enemies, the Washington-Bonn Axis. It is a crime against the American people no less—in the name of "Zionism"—to help foment a world war through financed counter-revolutions in eastern Europe.

It is the enemies of peace, of democracy, of the state of Israel as distinct from its present government circles, who have been caught. For that all Americans, all friends of the state of Israel, all enemies of anti-Semitism, should be grateful.



His Role in Japan Exposes Eisenhower's Budget Director

By Labor Research Association

THOSE WHO WANT to know in which direction they will be traveling with Gen. Eisenhower received an ominous clue in his first appointment. Joseph M. Dodge was elected as the interim budget adviser to the President-elect. In all likelihood, Dodge will stay on as Eisenhower's Director of the Budget.

If Joseph Dodge's activities as supervisor of the Japanese budget in 1949-1950 are a fair guide to his future policies, Americans can look forward to a sharp drop in their standard of living.

Dodge, a former president of the American Bankers Association, is currently a director of Chrysler Corp., and president of the Detroit bank. Naturally he has a banker's approach to economics. To Dodge, unemployment, wage cuts and depression are the normal accompaniments of a "sound" financial policy. The New York Times (Nov. 16) noted that "To the Japanese his name is synonymous with austerity."

Arriving in Japan in 1949, Dodge embarked on a "stabilization program" that froze wages, increased taxes on consumers, boosted prices on public utilities, lifted price controls on all essential items, and of course, he reopened the Tokyo stock exchange. These measures created what bankers term "a favorable climate for investment."

A FORMER Minister of Commerce and Industry, and a Social Democratic member of the Japanese House of Representatives, Choaburo Mizutani, writing in the Oriental Economist (April 1, 1950), described the consequences of the Dodge policy: "... workers, farmers, small businesses and weaker industries have been required to make gigantic sacrifices. Admitting that the Japanese economy has been stabilized... it should be noted that such economic stabilization has been achieved only through excessive patience and perseverance of workers, farmers and small business, suffering acutely from low wages, low rice price policy and heavy taxes."

However, Dodge didn't even stabilize the economy of Japan. A little more than a year after his program had gone into effect, the Wall Street Journal (April 12, 1950) reported: "Japan is teetering on the verge of a

deep depression. The writing is on every wall. Unemployment is growing. Purchasing power is shrinking—even workers with comparatively high wages are unable to buy more than bare essentials. Production on farms and factories lags... Small factories have been dying like flies under a spray gun."

Skillful in creating depression conditions, banker Dodge wasn't nearly as successful in achieving peacetime prosperity. Three months after the Wall Street Journal found symptoms of economic crisis in Japan, the American intervention in Korea checked the downward plunge of the Japanese economy.

From June, 1950 to date, American military purchases in Japan, resulting from the Korean intervention, have totalled almost one billion dollars. (New

York Times, Nov. 23) Only the war orders from the U. S. Occupation forces have kept Japan from a calamitous economic crisis.

The Dodge program in Japan led to depression. It has temporarily avoided the full consequences of crisis by militarization and armament production, and at the same time built up again the power of the Mitsui and Mitsubishi monopolies and the related investments of U. S. Big Business. (See our Economic Notes).

Only by decisive action of U. S. workers and their allies can the Dodge policy in Japan be prevented from becoming the Eisenhower program in the U. S. Depression and war are bankers' economics. They need not be the economics of the American people.

Recalls Pledge By Eisenhower To Cut Taxes

WASHINGTON.—Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich), member of the House Ways and Means Committee demanded on Friday that President-elect Eisenhower and his incoming Republican administration live up to their campaign pledge to cut individual income and excise taxes.

Rep. Dingell wrote fellow Democrats on the committee that a cut should be possible considering the vaunted ability, genius and teamwork of the great general.

"You will recall he advocated a 10-billion dollar tax cut as one of the first moves of the (incoming) 83rd Congress," Dingell's letter said.

"Then when he was informed that certain tax reductions are already and automatically provided for in the tax bill of 1951 be fixed termination dates in the years 1953 and 1954, he altered his position and if I remember correctly pledged a cut up to 20-billion dollars within the next four years...."

Chicago Rally to Demand Bail for Mrs. Hyndman

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—A mass meeting to protest the imprisonment without bail of Katherine Hyndman will be held Friday evening at 8 p.m. at the United Electrical Workers Hall, 37 South Ashland Blvd., it was announced by the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Mrs. Hyndman, a non-citizen facing deportation has been imprisoned since Oct. 7 in the county jail at Crown Point, Ind.

MINOR

(Continued from Page 4)
at all times a firm and active and friendship.

Finally, Comrade Minor was Party man, a builder of its organization, loyal to its principles and aims—the improvement of the people's conditions, the advance of democracy and the achievement of Socialism. He constantly studied and worked to master the theory of Marxism-Leninism, in which science he saw the liberating role of the working class and its party. He was warm, kindhearted, and at all times friendly in his day to day relations to comrades and people generally—the mark of every genuine Marxist-Leninist.

We will always remember Bob Minor—dear friend, steadfast comrade, staunch man of the people.

CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

unions, and some others they expect to get, say they are hopeful of enough votes to win by Thursday afternoon when the CIO convention is due to elect officers.

Saturday night's meeting of the caucus headed by Quill was an indignation rally against what speakers described as an effort of several CIO vice-presidents to "dictate" the choice of a president. The angry tone of the voices was often plainly audible to newsmen outside the caucus room.

One speaker, John J. Cogan of the Shipbuilders, complained his union has not been able to get any information from the vice-presidents who have taken exclusive jurisdiction on the matter of finding a president.

"We are kept entirely in the dark," he said. "We left the AFL because of just such tactics." He called for unity of the smaller unions in a bloc that could influence the choice.

The anger is mainly against the

heads of the auto, clothing and textile unions, who between them have a bloc of about two million votes for Reuther. Basically, the leaders of these and some smaller organizations make up the old Social Democratic bloc that has been angling for power in the CIO.

QUILL'S LIST

Quill announced that the bloc of unions in his caucus include barbers, brewery, the Macy local, gas-coke, glass, plaything lithographers, shipbuilding, packinghouse, paper, plaything and novelty, radio association, railroad, shoe, stone and allied, woodworkers, transport, utility, broadcast engineers, marine engineers and optical workers. The 117,000-member oil union, not included in the bloc, was represented by two of its three top officers who are reported able to win their delegation.

Much of the anger stems from the fact that the question of the presidency was not taken into the Saturday executive board meeting of the CIO, where each of the unions has a representative. The brief meeting simply passed on some routine convention arrangement matters and on a memorial for Murray.

Unless an early agreement is reached, the outlook is for a convention of little more than platform speeches mostly by lame-duck Truman administration speakers, with all real attention going to electioneering off the floor.

SPEAKERS
The speakers' list includes Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, Gov. Adlai Stevenson; civilian defense administrator J. J. Wadsworth; W. Averell Harriman, Mutual Security Administrator; Thurgood Marshall, counsel of the NAACP, and Sen. Wayne Morse.

The convention will meet in the same Chelsea Hotel in which the CIO was founded 17 years ago, when it was a vigorous and united group that brought millions into labor's fold. But the factional struggle getting under way here for the CIO presidency may do serious harm to the organization.

If the decision comes to a roll-call vote, as it appears likely, the delegations of the 35 affiliates will cast a block vote equal to the number of members upon which their union paid in per capita.

The CIO belatedly made known its estimate of the presidential election with a report submitted to the executive board by Jack Kroll, director of its Political Action Committee.

The report stated that Korea was seen as the main issue in the campaign.

"Most observers," says the CIO estimate, "report the basic issue was one of insecurity arising, in part, from the war in Korea and from general feeling of uncertainty."

"In specific terms, the war in Korea was the one most frequently mentioned as a deciding factor. The Gallup poll indicated that while a majority of the people of the country approved the U. S. action in Korea at the time it was taken, a majority of the people (63 percent) now believe the action was unwise."

"Other issues working on behalf of the Republicans were inflation, the accumulated burden of 20 years of grievances and a desire for a change, taxes and charges of communism leveled at the administration."

The report holds that in the main the industrial states and cities showed an increase in the Democratic vote over 1948 while the farm states and rural areas showed a drop. The major source for Eisenhower's majority came from women voters, especially those who voted for the first time, and from first voters in general. The Negro votes showed an increase for the Democrats almost everywhere, with Chicago the notable exception.

The report put extra emphasis on the wide margin between the votes for Stevenson and the Democratic congressional and other candidates, and concludes that the Eisenhower victory "was a personal one in every sense" and "in no way constituted a victory for the Rep-

ublican Party or the ideas associated with the Republican Party."

"It was a victory for a popular hero, constantly before the electorate in a heroic role since 1942, and cannot be construed as a repudiation of the principles of the New Deal or Fair Deal," the report went on and stressed that the voters voted for the general "in the belief that they would not lose any of their present gains by so doing." The report also said that "to a very large extent . . . 70 to 75 percent" the members of the CIO followed the recommendations of PAC.

The report noted "no significant realignment of parties" in the south.

hero, pledging that we shall fearlessly carry on."

The hero Steve Nelson, from the Allegheny County jail, where he is fighting the 20-year-frameup sentence of the Smith Act persecutors, wired:

"The news of Bob's passing was 100 times harder to take than my sentence. We know—especially you know—what he would say. He would say: 'Hold to the course started by the greatest champion of human progress in world history, Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.'"

Edward Kuntz, labor attorney: "The entire world has lost a great man and you and all of us, a beloved person."

May Williamson, wife of John Williamson, Communist leader jailed under the Smith Act:

"I am sure that Johnny is expressing our deepest sympathy at your loss. Bob's life and work will stand forever as a monument to the cause of peace and progress."

Harry and Belle Haywood: "Bob, the great champion of Negro rights, gave us inspiration in our fight."

Bertha and Jack Stachel: "Jack will be deeply shocked at Bob's death. We know how devoted he was to Bob." Stachel, one of the 11 national Communist leaders imprisoned under the Smith Act, is in Danbury Penitentiary.

Mrs. Edna Winston: "Fighting Bob and the things he believed will always be with us."

Ethel and Fred Ellis: "His en-

thusiasm for the important things in life and his deep understanding and love of people will always be an inspiration."

Sadie and Israel Amter: "We have known Bob through 37 years, since 1917 and even earlier on the New York Call. We recall the many labor struggles in which we participated together. Bob is a part of American history and will be so remembered."

Reba and James Ford: "The coming generations of Americans will learn to revere this American Marxist leader."

Anna Rochester: "A great fighter has gone—one of the rare artists whose art was a weapon, and a comrade who inspired others to action."

Grace Hutchins: "I shall never forget his warm human friendliness. I was not far from him in that great demonstration of March 6, 1930, and can still remember how inspiring it was to see his tall figure in front of us—a true leader. I shall think of him as I saw him last, on the terrace at Croton as he worked away on material to help the defense."

Among others who sent messages, were June, Eugene, and Eugene Jr., Gordon; Rose Baron; Alice and V.J. Jerome; Joan and Abe Isserman; Eva and Alex Bitteman; Janet and Sam Sillen; Helen and Joseph North; Ruth and James Dugan; Max and Midi Gordon, and Rosalind and Alexander Trachtenberg.

Robert Minor

(Continued from Page 1)
refused to spare himself in his work to defend the many Smith Act victims. Neighbors often saw the light in his study well after midnight as he prepared material to aid the defense of the Smith Act victims and his dear friend Steve Nelson, sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Death came Wednesday at 9 p.m. Neighbors who revered the great labor fighter and artist were in the hospital at his side. Telephone calls from all parts of the country were coming through inquiring about his condition. A delegation of Smith Act defendants, Pettis Perry, Claudia Jones, Betty Gammon, travelled to the hospital upon news of his critical condition and were present shortly before his death.

WHEN he recovered consciousness for just a brief moment and learned of their presence his face brightened but he was unable to speak by that time.

Many thousands in New York who knew Bob Minor through the years, who heard his eloquent voice at such historic demonstrations as March 6, 1930 in the struggle for unemployment insurance will attend the funeral services to be held Monday.

In 1935, following the mass uprising in Harlem, it was Minor who assumed the role of defender of the Negro community against the Jim Crow system, in the hearings of the Mayor's Committee on Harlem. It was due largely to Minor's sharp and probing questioning of witnesses that the Committee issued an anti-Jim Crow report, which was however suppressed by the city authorities.

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MINOR ALWAYS maintained a close connection with the Negro people's movement for liberation. Back in 1925, when the Garvey movement, the Universal Negro Improvement Association, was attracting the Negro masses with a back-to-Africa program, Minor wrote an analysis of that movement in which he attributed its force to the land hunger of the Negroes, and urged the workers to adopt a special program for Negro liberation.

In witnessing Garveyite street corner meetings, he observed at first hand the Garveyites' resentment of all white people, and this led him to further study of the Negro people, and to urge that the working class to seek an alliance with this social force in its fight against imperialism.

Among messages from all parts of the nation received by Mrs. Lydia Gibson Minor were the following:

From Detroit the Communist leaders indicted under the Smith Act, Saul Wellman, Tom Dennis, Helen Allison Winter, Nat Canley, Phil Schatz, William Allan and their families, wired:

"Robert Minor's wonderful example gives us courage and strength."

Peggy Dennis, wife of the imprisoned national Communist secretary, Eugene Dennis, wired:

"Bob's great heart beats on in all progressive action everywhere. Your loss tempered by knowledge of a full life of service he gave to all."

Louise, William and Mary Lou Patterson:

"We bow before our stricken

hero, pledging that we shall fearlessly carry on."

The hero Steve Nelson, from the Allegheny County jail, where he is fighting the 20-year-frameup sentence of the Smith Act persecutors, wired:

"The news of Bob's passing was 100 times harder to take than my sentence. We know—especially you know—what he would say. He would say: 'Hold to the course started by the greatest champion of human progress in world history, Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.'"

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**THE CONTEST IS EXTENDED
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MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful SEWING CONTEST—you make your own garment—for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

- 1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends before Monday, Dec. 8.
- 2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
- 3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
- 4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, DEC. 22, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

PRIZES:

- 1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
- 2—A piece of sewing of your own choice.
- 3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
- 4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.

Panel of 5 Judges—2 Mill Ends, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

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Ted Tinsley Says

THE FEATHER BRAIN

William Feather, president of the William Feather Co., has written a little booklet called Ten Points of Interest which is distributed by Marquardt & Co., Inc., paper makers. Feather's ten points are directed at wage and salary workers.

He begins by stating: "Your employer is in business to make a profit. Unless he makes a profit he can't stay in business. Keep this uppermost in your mind at all times."

Now you must do that. Remember: keep this uppermost in your mind. If you are getting married, and the preacher asks, "Do you take this woman to have and to hold?" you must answer, "My employer is in business to make a profit." Then, and only then, is your marriage legal.

"Your wages are paid," continues Feathers, "not by your employer, but by his customers. Your employer simply stands between you and the customers."

This has some truth in it. When workers buy the product they help pay your wages. Then when you go out and buy a product, you pay somebody else's wages. Your employer stands in the middle and swipes part of the cash as it changes hands.

But if the employer stands between you and the customer, why don't you get rid of this stumbling block?

"Of course," writes Feather, who agrees that a worker sells his labor time, "you sell only part of your time to your employer. The rest of the day is yours to do with as you please."

That is damn nice of Mr. Feather. It shows how wonderful employers of labor are. Sometimes they let you do just as you feel like. Why, if you want to jump in a plane and go to Paris for the week-end, go ahead, my boy! If you want to see a Broadway show at six-sixty a seat, go do it, lad, your time's your own!

By the time he gets to his Point Nine, Mr. Feather has forgotten that he is talking about men and women. Now he addresses himself to horses, and he writes, "One horse can pull more than a team of horses that refuse to work together." You are advised to leave your team, which may be the Horse Union, Local Six, and pull a double load. And if you are a good horse you will get your hay at the end of the week. You can help him (your employer) by putting your shoulder to the wheel and helping to take the load over the bumps." Before, the horse was pulling. Now the horse is pushing. How can the horse push and pull at the same time? But you must get the load over the bumps. It would be a good deal easier if your employer weren't sitting on top of the load.

And don't forget—the only thing that stands between the customer and the horse is the employer!

Feather finally reaches Point Ten in which he advises you to "get it clearly in your mind that your employer is not the only one who makes a profit out of your work. You get a profit yourself—and your profit is the larger."

I think it's unfair that you should get a larger profit than your employer. I think you should see him, first thing in the morning, and swap profits.

Thanks to the following for their contributions in the name of this column—and sorry the acknowledgements are late: Anon., \$15; R. A., N. Y., \$15; E. B., Brooklyn, \$150; N. X. K., Indiana, \$5; M. S. N. Y., \$10; A. N. Y., \$5; F. N. Y., \$10; Friend in Jersey, \$30; Three New Yorkers, \$40; Eight New Yorkers, \$23; A Friend in Brooklyn, \$10; and from the Bronx, \$5; M. A. N. Y., \$2; A Friend in Queens, \$5; From Garment Workers, \$15; A New Yorker, \$6; From Queens, \$5; A. G., \$5; B. P. L., \$6; Kew Gardens, \$5; A Friend in Brooklyn, \$5. Keep it coming!

NEW CHINA'S OPERA-PLAY HAILED BY VIENNA AUDIENCE

Editor, Feature Section:

When I was in Vienna recently, I saw performances of a theatre group from the new Chinese People's Republic that was taking part in a cultural festival as guests of the Austro-Chinese Friendship Society. Your readers may be interested in my reactions to this remarkable acting group.

This group had won first prize at the World Youth Festival in Berlin last summer; and since then has played before an estimated two million spectators in seven European countries.

It was clear that collective leadership had created the entire ensemble. In addition to a full length national opera called, "The White Haired Girl," there was choral singing, orchestra, concert soloists—vocal and instrumental, the modern Chinese dance, vaudeville, burlesque, and acrobatics.

The Viennese were especially appreciative of the Chinese opera-play, "The White Haired Girl" which portrays the tragedy and the triumph of peasants in struggle against the old feudal landowners. Implicit in this struggle was the fight against the old system of oppression and wars and for a new life of comradeship and peace.

The old theme, and costume, obliging and glorifying the rich ruling class of the feudal society, which I saw, used by the old Chinese theatre during my visit in 1924, has been replaced by new action around the life of the people. In the play, the People's Army defends the peasants, the peasants speak their wrongs against their oppressors; women are in leadership.

The pattern of the ancient theater, separated from the people, has emerged into a unity of the people with the theater. From an "accusation meeting," to which the entire village comes, land reform is begun in the district. This event has come to over 400 millions of

Alumnus Hits Ban on Chaplin, Eisenstein

A letter from an alumnus of the University of Tennessee to the Knoxville (Tenn.) News-Sentinel raps the cancellation by university authorities of a projected campus film program featuring the works of Chaplin and Eisenstein (Soviet film director).

The letter writer asks:

"Why is it we fear so much that which we cannot or refuse to understand?"

He goes on to say:

"A quarter of a century ago our section rose to a certain prominence or notoriety when we refused to permit the science of biology, with its theory of evolution, to be taught in our public schools. Bruno, the Italian philosopher, you will recall, was put to death by the officials of Christendom 400 years ago for having the effrontery to insist that the earth was not flat, with four angels posted at each of its corners, as was depicted in the Book of Revelation, but was round like a bowling ball. Those once questionable theories of biology and astronomy are now quite respectable."

"It is also a present fact that well over three-fourths of the world is operating under some system of economic or religious reality different from our own."

"We can play the ostrich, if we wish, and wrap our head in the Confederate flag or bury it in the Sawdust Trail, but the fact remains. It should constitute a challenge to each of us to learn as much about these competing forms of politics and religion as possible, to widen our educational horizon, to understand the world is immense and people are different."

"Charlie Chaplin is recognized by people whose business it is to know art (just as it is the business of many Tennesseans to know cattle, tobacco, machinery, law, military tactics, or the technique of salvation) as the most important actor of his generation, unique, inimitable, democratic, tragic as well as comic. . . ."

"Are we, in our ignorance and pride going to . . . turn our backs on Dostoevsky and Moussorgsky, Tolstoy and Tchaikovsky, because they were Russians? . . . If tomorrow a Russian or Chinese should discover a preventive for polio or cancer, would we refuse to permit our children to take advantage of such a serum? . . ."

"As a citizen and freeholder of the State of Tennessee, and as an alumnus of University of Tennessee, I insist that my children be exposed to the deepest learning and truest art of the ages and this includes the cinematic arts as well as the athletic and culinary without regard to the racial, economic, political or sexual characteristics of the athlete or artist in question."

—JAMES STOKELY.

Chinese peasants to date, helped by countless performances of this play in China.

The old Chinese theater, an institution which helped to preserve the feudal past against the Chinese Revolution, has emerged with its inimitable pantomime and its skills augmented, into a new force for progress. Yao Hua, the critic, said of this play originally produced in 1945 in Yenan, that it has been considered a "landmark in China's theatrical history."

Viennese audiences at the people's Scala Theater gave it wrapt attention and a great standing ovation, during which there were many curtain calls and a colorful exchange of flowers between members of the troupe and the audience. They were visibly affected by the unfolding of historic events; by the picture of culture of far-away peoples maturing, as it were, at their very fireside.

They were seeing that the struggles of ordinary peoples for a liberated and therefore a peaceful world, cross all boundaries. New China's success give counsel and courage to the tasks of the peoples of Austria and of Western Europe.

—J. SIMONS.

on the scoreboard—

by LESTER RODNEY

Where's This One, Times?????

THE NEW YORK "TIMES" not so long ago came up with a gleeful story about some Soviet magazine's remarks on baseball. (As exposed by Joe Clark, our Moscow correspondent, and never corrected by the Times, the story maliciously twisted the Soviet article to make it appear that the Russians had said there was "murder" and "mayhem" on the ballfield.)

Now to come up with an article like that, someone working for the Times would really have to sniff through Soviet publications like a bloodhound, wouldn't they.

It is reasonable, therefore, to assume that the "Times" must have seen the latest issue of the magazine "Soviet Sport." In this magazine is listed the sports prospects for the year 1953, a sort of sports calendar of big and little events in 33 different sports from inter-state meets down to village contests.

The story of people's participation in sports has been a remarkable one for 25 years in the world's first socialist land. From nothing at all in the way of sports, the Soviet Union quickly built the most varied and far-reaching sports programs known to modern history. There was merely a one-sided glimpse of this remarkable development at the Helsinki Olympics—enough to feel the irresistible fresh air of true mass participation and future champions without number. . . .

Now the realized goal set forth in the magazine Soviet Sport seems to be nothing less than the full all-year availability of sports to each and every young person in the whole vast land—through enough fields, stadiums, equipment, teaching, training and organization.

In addition to the tens of millions of young people involved in the expanding program, the magazine reports that "the All Union sports program is planned in a way which will give the opportunity to participate in sports contests . . . to adult sportsmen and older individuals."

This would all make for interesting reading for our own sports-minded people—especially since it gives the unmistakable picture of a land and a people with eyes, brains, hearts and muscles bent to the ways of peace . . . a land which HAS to hate the very thoughts of war.

This story you don't find on page one, or page 56, of the Times. What's the matter, Times, lost your translator?

Odds and Ends

NOW COMES the All Southeastern Conference team. The first team includes guard John Michels of Tennessee, and Steve Meilinger of Kentucky and back Andy Kezar of Tennessee—from Pennsylvania.

Quite an exhibition last week at the U. Maryland. Prexy Curley Byrd, one of the nation's most successful importers of Pennsylvania gridders, was put out about a couple of defeats catching up to the football team after a season and three quarters of undefeated glory. Speaking at the Touchdown Club in Washington, Byrd let go with some caustic remarks which could easily be regarded as a gentle hint to his coach to lose no more—or else. Hearing about it, Coach Jim Tatum made one of the most courageous and forthright statements in the character-building history of college football:

"If Dr. Byrd thinks I did a poor job," said Tatum, "I guess he's 100 percent right."

MAKING MUCH BETTER reading on the football-college president front was the advice tendered publicly by Chicago U.'s former head, Robert Hutchins. He suggested that the heads of the big football foundries trade in their teams for racing stables. "The jockeys," he said, "could wear the school colors and the horses wouldn't have to pass the entrance examinations."

Chided by a Congressman on the fact that Chicago lost to Michigan 81-0 before giving up the game, Hutchins replied, "That's right, we had the only un-salaried team in the area."

The purely commercial attempt to graft a pro football game, Chicago Bears vs. "Dallas", onto the city of Akron, hoping for a big Thanksgiving Day gate, was a flop. Three thousand turned out for the game. That same morning, 15,000 came out to the same field for a game between two Akron high schools. Lower prices undoubtedly had SOMETHING to do with these interesting figures, but mostly it showed that the sport fans of Akron, like those of anywhere else, are much more interested in good logical competition by teams with roots and traditions in their own town than in the purely mechanical aspects of caliber of play.

I don't think two out of town pro teams would have overflowed Brooklyn College Field—even at the lower prices—Thursday morning as did the Lafayette-Erasmus high school finale. By the way, this Lafayette team could really put Bensonhurst into competition with Pennsylvania in the grid-exporting business. Any college that grabs the likes of quarterback Mel Lieberman, fullback Ralph Fasana, end Al Goldstein and all the rest of the regulars, is going to do its football future a lot of good. This team, which walloped Erasmus 35-7 to conclude a remarkable record, could be as good a high school club as ever hit the New York gridiron.

THANKS TO L.C. for \$25 for the fund drive, and young Eddie R., who writes he enjoyed his first Knickerbocker game very much especially because they had Clifton on their side, for \$1.

CORRECTION: An unfortunate error in Friday's column resulted in a sentence addressed to World Telegram columnist Frederick Othman reading in part . . . you are willing to sign and consign to the totalitarian blacklist . . . It should have read "you are willing to SIGH . . . Sorry."

Say Mayor Hints at Tax Aid For Private Bus Lines

Mayor Impellitteri's "vigorous opposition" to an increase in the 10-cent fare expressed last Saturday was interpreted in City Hall as virtually assuring the nine private bus lines resisting Transport Workers Union demands a reduction in the franchise tax and other financial concessions. "The impasse," said the Mayor, "will not be resolved by the blanket acceptance of a pre-packaged formula wherein the union gets its demands and the companies are granted an increase in fare to pay for them."

TENANTS HAVE LAW, BUT NOT OFFICIALS, ON THEIR SIDE

The tenants of the six-story cold flat tenement of 624 East 11 Street have discovered that the only way to get anything done about landlords who ignore the law is to do it yourself.

Things began to get really bad when a new landlady took over the building last December. Anna Larsen (348 East 10 Street) and Helen Farrick (the nominal owner, address given as 624 East 11 Street) first came for rent the middle of January. By that time the tenants, many of them families with small children, had no hot water for more than a month. There was no superintendent in the building, the halls had not been swept, the snow had not been cleaned from the steps or sidewalk, and one of the tenants, an elderly woman, had fallen on the icy steps and broken her arm.

Anna Larsen promised everything would be all right as soon as she got a regular janitor. She told others that the tenants were "a bunch of filthy pigs" and didn't deserve any service, but for more rent she would provide hot water and services.

By March 1 the tenants found that complaints to the landlady were futile. When complaints to the Health Department and the Department of Building and Housing also failed to get any results, they met and decided to join the Tompkins Square Tenants Council.

Forms were sent by each tenant to the State Rent Commission the first of April, and it was discovered that many of the tenants were already paying more than the ceiling rent. When tenants refused to pay more than the ceiling rent, the landlady brought men with her to collect the rent. One of these told a tenant, "you'll pay what you're supposed to if ya don't wanna get hurt."

The tenants collected a fund and paid the Department of Housing and Building to inspect the building. The report of the inspectors, dated May 7, showed violations. Some of the violations were: house infested with rats; no superintendent; no hot water; halls not cleaned; slate landing platforms on stairs not adequately supported; inadequate toilet facilities; no painting for more than seven years.

According to the law the landlady had 30 days to correct the violations. She only painted the halls and collected the rents she had previously refused.

At the end of the 30 days, the tenants began a rent strike under the provision of Section 1446A, N.Y. Civil Practices Act, which provides that the court may stay evictions for non payment of rent where violations exist, if the tenant pays all the rent due to the court clerk.

The tenants applied to the State Rent Commission for a decrease

in rent based on the failure to maintain essential services. The landlady replied with an application to evict a first floor tenant to use his "Apt. 2 for a janitor," although there was a vacant apartment.

The Department of Housing and Building failed to bring court action against the landlady at the end of 30 days, however.

One tenant, Victor Rocowski, who had to use crutches because of an auto accident, was assaulted by two men, after he brought action against Helen Farrick, the nominal owner. Rocowski said he recognized one of the men as someone who previously had said he was the landlady's "agent."

Another tenant sued Anna Larsen for failure to provide hot water, and the judge admonished the landlady to give hot water, but with no result.

When Rocowski left his apartment unoccupied for a few days, he found, he declared, that many pieces of furniture had been moved out and a new lock put on his door. Appeals to the police for action brought no result.

Now the tenants for their own protection have put up a \$50 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person responsible for taking the furniture. (And they are still waiting after four months for the rent decrease to come through from the rent commission after three promises of "this week.")

Labor Bazaar Set For Dec. 11-14

With 10 days to go before the opening of the Annual Labor Bazaar on Dec. 11 at the St. Nicholas Arena, 69 West 66 Street, bazaar headquarters announced that the bazaar "promises to break all previous records in the amount of bargain-period merchandise as well as in the expected attendance."

The bazaar will be held Dec. 11-14. Proceeds are to help combat Jim Crow, anti-Semitism and discrimination in every form.

Special puppet shows for children will take place at the bazaar Saturday and Sunday afternoon. Trained personnel will care for the youngsters while their parents shop.

Toys will include paint sets, stuffed toys, plastic dolls, viewmasters with stories, sewing machines, and children's books.

The bazaar restaurant will feature national dishes and cakes, pies and pastries.

Bazaar counters will offer thousands of hand woven, knit and sewn articles.

Thousands of bargain items produced and donated by skilled labor will include women's wear, men's wear, furs, furniture, leather goods, shoes, jewelry, drugs, electrical appliances, giftware and many other articles.

DRESSMAKERS

OF LOCAL 22, I.L.G.W.U.

are invited to first

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Any... Provisional Committee, Dressmakers Rank and File, Local 22



CP TO FIGHT WITCHHUNT MOVE BY REGENTS BOARD

New York Communists will vigorously oppose efforts by the Board of Regents to place the Communist Party on a so-called subversive list under the Feinberg Law, it was announced yesterday by Simon W. Gerson, the state party's legislative chairman.

The Board of Regents has called upon the Communist Party to appear before a board's subcommittee Thursday afternoon at Room 116, New York Supreme Court, Center and Pearl Sts. Gerson will appear on behalf of the New York Communist Party.

A request of the Communist Party for a 60-day adjournment to obtain counsel was rejected. Education Commissioner Lewis A. Wilson informed the Communist Party by wire Saturday that "the matter should be promptly disposed

"We will vigorously oppose any effort to place our party on any so-called subversive list," Gerson said. "We are confident that all real friends of democracy will recognize this attempt as aimed not at the Communist Party alone but at academic freedom for all. It will be recognized as an attempt to widen the witchhunt in the schools, to destroy free inquiry by both students and teachers, and to continue the inquisition of all who question the pro-war policies of both major parties.

"The State Administration is trying by witchhunting to deflect the rapidly mounting public demand for genuine school construction and teachers' salary programs. Dressed up in any disguise it is McCarthyism and will be fought as such."

CHARGE SHIPPERS SPURRED ANTI-PROBE DOCK 'STRIKE'

Dockers News, rank and file workers from exposing conditions on the docks.

"The shipowners don't want the Crime Commission to expose the link between them and the mobsters they keep on the payroll to keep our conditions down," said the story. "If the Crime Commission is going to have a cleanup instead of a coverup, it must expose this as the biggest racket of them all on the waterfront. If they do this they can count on the 100 percent support of all honest longshoremen."

The Dockers News charged that the ship magnates want to keep the racketeer alliance with the Ryan "setup to prevent us from winning our biggest fight that's still ahead: full equality with the West Coast. This includes overtime after six hours, \$100 monthly pension, improved welfare and vacation benefits, with every longshoreman covered, and above all to replace the vicious shapeup with a democratically controlled rotary hiring system."



UN

(Continued from Page 1)
in U.S. prison camps since the outbreak of the war.

The committee report did not break down the cause of death, but a majority of these fatalities are known to have resulted from the use of force, torture and starvation in efforts to prevent the prisoners from demanding their right to repatriation.

The figure of 13,814 also gave support to Soviet Foreign Minister A. Y. Vishinsky's argument that the Indian proposals promise that no force will be used in the reclassification of war prisoners is an empty abstraction, since force has already been used and is now being used to influence the prisoners. According to Vishinsky, the prisoners would come to the proposed reclassification point with their morale already destroyed and their minds already made up.

Today's report by the International Committee of the Red Cross also coincided with an editorial in Pravda, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which charged that 1,400 Korean and Chinese prisoners of war had been used as guinea pigs by the U.S. for testing atomic weapons.

Pravda also declared that "in May this year new types of flame throwers were tried out on prisoners in Camp No. 27," and that "800 prisoners who wanted to be repatriated were burned alive."

Output

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lower rate. In France, for the first time since the war, there was a fall between the first and second quarted of the year.

While wages in West Europe were generally kept frozen, food prices have increased.

While employment was up in the war industries, in textiles and other consumer goods industries the number of jobless increased. Unemployment rose especially in Austria, Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands.

The relation between the fall in Western Europe economic activity and the Washington-dictated decline in east-west trade, is seen in the fact that trade between Western Europe and six Eastern European countries continued to drop in 1951 to about 85 percent of 1949, the highest post-war year.

What's On?

Coming

MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS speaks on "Germany and the Fight for Peace," at Tapatio Hall, Sunday 7 p.m., Dec. 7. Tickets at door \$1.25; in advance \$1 from the German American, 120 E. 16 St., New York City. Oregon 4-4476.

YOU'LL BE SURPRISED if you don't make reservations now for a Gals' New Year's Celebration at Camp Midvale. Call or write: Camp Midvale, Midvale, N. J. Telephone 5-2160.